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WANTED A COURT OF CONSCIENCE.

THE Church Congress is discussing many things, but it has not discussed one of the most pressing practical questions with which the Church could concern itself. That question is the need for the establishment of some Court of Conscience in the modern State, before which all cases might be argued, and from which some authoritative decision might be obtained on the vexed practical questions which are continually perplexing the minds of honest men. No doubt in Catholic as well as in Protestant countries every man must often be his own Casuist, must decide, that is, his own conscience, between the various claims of conflicting duties; but is it not high time that the puzzle-headed million were provided with some steady guidance as to the main principles upon which their conduct should be regulated in the thousand and one hard cases which are continually coming up for practical settlement?

The Church is no doubt about the last authority to which men of the world would go for the decision of practical questions. The Infallible Pope, with all his councillors, cannot be invoked to settle every question as it arises, and even if he could, the history of Monsignor PERSICO'S mission shows how egregiously the Holy See can be misled. The nearest approach we have to a Court of Conscience at present is to be found in the daily papers; but not even the most enthusiastic journalist can contend that they afford an ideal tribunal for the moral guidance of mankind. Besides, *quis custodiet custodes?* Of all people a Court of Conscience is most wanted for journalists themselves. There are a score of questions on which the newspapers are left without any guidance by any constituted authority. Take, for instance, the reporting of the murders which at present preoccupy public attention. What is the right thing to do? The paying thing to do is clear enough. The paying thing is to go in for sensation, to bring out a sheet which drips with gore and is almost as "creepy" and revolting as the gashed and mangled corpse of the murderer's victim. To work up the sensation by every means known to journalism, to press everything into the service, to use the pen of the reporter, the memory of the interviewer, the pencil of the artist, and all the resources of typography, in order to produce special murder editions—that is the plain path set before the journal by considerations of profit and loss. But what does it profit even an editor if he gain the world and lose his own soul? One eminent upholder of Church and State and of law and order is said to have deluged London with 400,000 copies of its Sunday edition describing the double murder, and to have sold them all, Sunday though it was. On Monday an equally well-known journal on the other side followed with a second flood of 300,000 copies, and the sale on both days is said to have been unprecedented in London journalism. But was it right? We are not saying that it was wrong. The journalistic realist who paints in gore ministers to one of the strongest passions of mankind; he only supplies a demand, and although this is the excuse of all the poor wretches who have been slain in Whitechapel it suffices to satisfy the scruples of most people. If it is right to buy these blood-and-murder penny and halfpenny dreadfuls, it is right to produce them, and judged by the popular vote the ayes have it. But after the pence have been gathered in and the circulation increased, does no dark stain remain on the profits of the Blood Bath?

Another question in which the Court of Conscience might profitably pronounce an authoritative verdict is that of our amusements. The *Daily Telegraph* this morning, as if to supply some counterpoise to the wide expanse of murderous detail on its third page, emits a sanctimonious cry of horror at the "debasing, retrograde, uncivilized" performances of poor Professor BALDWIN! After ministering to its very uttermost on page 3 to the "deplorable and barbarous passion" which longs to witness a catastrophe to human life, it uses page 5 to demand the summary suppression of BLONDIN, LEONA DARE, Professor BALDWIN, and all performers whose popularity is due to the "secret allurement" of "detestable and useless peril to life and limb." Now, here surely is a case for a Court of Conscience! How far may we honestly enjoy those performances the zest of which springs from the consciousness of danger? Is it wrong to see a man dance on a high tight-rope, or take a flying leap from a trapeze? And if it is wrong should it not be pronounced so by some authority other than the newspaper which makes the most of the very performance it now condemns, and which is exploiting to the uttermost the murders of Whitechapel?

Then, again, in public life. Some Court of Conscience surely is needed to afford these extraordinary persons from Fulham who went to Chelsea yesterday to ask Sir CHARLES DILKE to break his word some elementary guidance as to the obligations of morality — and the importance of character even in the choice of County Councillors The whole range of questions raised by the Metropolitan Board of Works inquiry could come before such a Court, and the Halifax town council might profitably consult it as to the obligations of a municipality to the community when a gross case of dishonesty is unearthed among its officials and those with whom they do business. It could hardly be contended before such a Court that municipal duty was performed by guaranteeing the expenses of one person accused, and allowing the coalowner who profited by the swindling to escape unnoticed. The cases are endless. But, alas! to whom are we to look for the constitution of such a Court?

THE IDEAS OF GENERAL IGNATIEFF.

(FROM OUR OWN COMMISSIONER.)

GENERAL IGNATIEFF'S study in his house on the Moyka Canal, one of the three which give Petersburg a semblance to Rotterdam or Venice, is one of the pleasantest and most interesting rooms in Petersburg. It is on the third story, and is lighted by three windows. A splendid bear-skin is stretched in front of his writing-desk; at the opposite side of the room a tiger-skin lay in front of a settee, above which, on one side hung a life-size portrait of Countess Ignatieff, while the wall immediately behind it was ornamented with a singularly effective trophy of arms, not so large, but much more picturesquely displayed, than that which Lord Wolseley has in his room in the War Office.

General Ignatieff does not look older than his years, and his physique is not quite so spare as might have been expected in so energetic a worker. He neither smokes nor drinks; and the cigarette which is so constant an accompaniment to conversation in Russia is conspicuous by its absence from the lips of all the Ignatieffs. The only decoration I ever saw him wear was the simple cross at the throat. Talking of decorations reminds me of the advice which General Ignatieff once gave to the Emperor on the subject of Central Asia: "If you want to have peace on the Afghan frontier, the remedy is simple. Let both Governments, England and Russia, agree that no decoration or promotion shall be given to any frontier officer who ever gets into difficulties in Central Asia. At present the temptation is irresistible to make difficulties to gain distinction. An officer goes from Petersburg to some miserable outpost on the Afghan frontier. He is forgotten unless he can do something. If he can do something—that is, if he has to fight or diplomatize, or get in or out of some scrape important enough to make people turn their eyes towards him, he is honoured and decorated. Stop the issue of all crosses, and we should have peace." It might be an improvement on this suggestion that it might be well to issue crosses to those who continue to serve their term without ever doing anything to cause their existence to be remembered by their countrymen.

Like many Russians who know their Turkomans, General Ignatieff is dubious about the advantage of the new frontier. Drawing a frontier-line through wastes tenanted by nomads is something like drawing a frontier-line across the sea, and expecting it to be respected by the fish. Tribes which range backwards and forwards over distances of hundreds of versts seeking pasturage for their cows reck little of stone pillars set up by Boundary Commissioners, and the boundary allegiance between the Russians and the Ameer can hardly fail to cause trouble. Not that General Ignatieff cares one copeck about Sarik or Salor or Jemshidi of them all. The whole of the territory in dispute, which in 1885 nearly brought England and Russia to war, is not worth, in coin of the realm, if put up to auction, a single silver rouble. The sovereign specific for the prevention of any wars arising out of frontier questions in Central Asia would be to pack off all the diplomatists and Ministers who have to settle the question to the place of dispute. There he would pinfold them for six months, and if they did not die they would agree to some arrangement

without a war. In view of the possible death of the Ameer, he advocates a friendly understanding with Russia in favour of maintaining the territorial *status quo*, without which he thinks the proximity of the Russian outposts may lead to Afghan alarms, costing our Indian Treasury a very pretty penny. Our subsidies to the Ameer are looked upon with scant favour in Petersburg, where they tell me roundly that Abdur Rahman is simply exploiting our nervousness for his own ends. As long as the amount of the subsidy depends upon the degree of tension that prevails between England and Russia, so long the wily savage at Cabul will take good care to do nothing to facilitate an *entente* which might be as inconvenient for him as an understanding between Russia and Austria might be for Prince Bismarck. *Divide et impera* is not exactly the Afghan motto. At Cabul they wish not to govern, but to make money out of the differences of their neighbours. "Where you make your mistake," said General Ignatieff, "is in thinking that there is only one Afghanistan. There are several. The best policy is to let them all stew in their own juice; do not bring the frontiers too close together, and remember that the Afghans, like the Germans, have their own game to play in keeping us at cross purposes."

General Ignatieff was very unwilling to be interviewed. "I do not like your interviews and convocations," he said. "But every one knows my ideas. Why do you care to ask me?" He was ready enough to talk; but to make declarations which may be regarded as putting forth his own views, that he absolutely refused. His attitude in relation to the Government was strictly loyal. "I make no secret," he said, "of the fact that I do not approve the policy of the Government; but, as an honest man, I make no opposition. In order to avoid any possibility of being accused of opposing it or intriguing against it, I have not written a political letter for three years." At the same time General Ignatieff speaks out quite fearlessly and frankly to those whom he meets in society or elsewhere, if any one asks him his opinions. As the number of such persons is necessarily very limited, I have taken upon myself the responsibility of collecting together the notes of our numerous conversations, and giving them to the world. There is no sense in limiting the circulation of the ideas of Ignatieff to the handful of men and women whom he may meet in Petersburg society.

General Ignatieff is in no sense a parliamentarian. He is, like all Russians, a believer in the Autocracy; and his only regret is that in Russia there is not Autocracy enough, for the autocrat is the only resource of the people against the Tchinovnik. At the same time he sees that the Autocracy would be enormously strengthened, both against the Anarchist and the Tchinovnik, if the Emperor could be brought more visibly into direct contact with his people. Hence his advocacy of the Zemski Sobor—a project of which I can say nothing here beyond remarking that I found it most severely criticised by middle-class Liberals and Constitutionalists, who complained that it was much too democratic. Their ideal was the representation of the Cultivated *Intelligentia*—his, the representation of the whole people. And their objection to his scheme was precisely this—that if the peasants were directly represented, all other classes would be swamped, and the only result of assembling the Zemski would be to strengthen at once the prestige and popularity of the Tzar, without in any way increasing the hold of the middle classes on the government of the country.

One advantage which the Parliamentary system undoubtedly has in General Ignatieff's eyes is that its free and open debate in the House of Commons affords a Minister who is accused an unequalled opportunity of vindicating his character against his assailants. "Some day, when I am dead," he remarked, "but not before, my papers will show the truth about the things about which so many *mensonges* have been spoken of me. With us the accused has no defence. He must be silent while the calumnies are repeated on every side, until at last they are accepted as incontrovertible truth." I confess I should like to hear General Ignatieff replying to M. de Giers in a debate on foreign policy, or to listen to him treat M. Wischnegradsky as Mr. Gladstone was wont to polish off Mr. Disraeli when the latter ventured into the field of finance. The dumbness of the Russian system is a great drawback. The Russian common people call all foreigners "niemetz," or "the dumb;" but in the political field it is the Russians who are the *niemetz*. "Why can you not at least publish a Blue-book now and then?" I asked at the Foreign Office. "Because," was the reply, "the Emperor would not tolerate the publication of mutilated and mangled and misleading despatches. That is possible in England. It is not possible here. So we publish nothing"—and suffer severely for their reticence. But our own diplomatists are aware that all is not clover even under the English system, and many an Ambassador must have writhed with indignation at the semblance of publicity afforded him by a Blue-book or a debate which left the public more hopelessly than ever in the dark as to his objects and intentions.

General Ignatieff talked very freely about the press. When Minister of the Interior he had to administer the law as it existed, and on one occasion I was told by the editor of the *Novoe Vremya* he issued, obviously under orders from above, a circular absolutely forbidding the publication of articles even in support of a scheme to which he was deeply attached. Instead of leaving the press to the uncovenanted mercies of a secret department of the Home Office, he would constitute a special court, where all charges against newspapers—whether brought by the Administration or by private individuals—could be heard publicly, and dealt with on some intelligible principle. I cannot vouch for the details of his scheme. All that I know is that it was based upon the principle that in dealing with newspapers, as with everything else, publicity and responsibility are the safeguards against injustice.

His views on liberty of conscience were most liberal. He would reverse the persecuting policy of M. Pobedonestzeff, and so restore Russia to the rank of civilized communities; for he combines the breadth of view of the cultured man of the world with the Christian tolerance which has so honourably distinguished the Eastern Church. One of the minor incidents of his administration was the release of three bishops of the Old Believers, who had been kept imprisoned at Sousdal ever since the Crimean War for some theologico-political offence.

We talked about Poland. All the difficulty with Poland, in his opinion, arose from the Poles themselves. Russia was at present face to face with the Polish demand for the western provinces. Let the Poles but definitely and freely withdraw their preposterous claims to provinces which are as Russian as Moscow, and at once the Poles could share in all the privileges and local institutions enjoyed by the Russians.

The Jewish question naturally came up for discussion. Count Ignatieff vigorously disclaimed any desire to expel the Jews from Russia. He had some Jews on his estate, he said, where they were allowed to settle, provided that they would work in the fields like the other peasants. But the Jew is indisposed to agriculture. The Jewess does not like to go out into the fields. The Jew prefers to trade. The Russian peasant is very simple, and the astute sons of Israel find little difficulty in making their book at his expense. General Ignatieff had frequent visits from the Rabbis when he was Minister of the Interior, and in his interviews with the deputations he displayed his wonted ready wit. When they revised the Talmud, he told them, and cleansed it of passages which taught the Jews that no faith need be kept with the Gentiles, they might come back and ask to be allowed to share the privileges of Gentiles. "We are groaning under a bondage as of Egypt," said the Rabbis. "But," retorted Ignatieff, "if so, why do you not make an Exodus? Where is your Moses? I will only be too glad to give him full powers to take all your people off to the land of Canaan. Pharaon would not let you go; I, on the contrary, will be only too delighted to give you every facility for your departure." From this arose the story that General Ignatieff was preparing to expel the whole Semitic population from Russian territory.

But so colossal a displacement of millions is an enterprise from which even General Ignatieff would shrink dismayed. The difficulty, however, is not solved, nor does it appear to be soluble. We have already made the discovery in London that the presence of a colony of Russian Jews is an all but intolerable nuisance. We can sympathize better now than of old with the unfortunate Russians, who have five millions of the poorest and most unscrupulous Jews in Europe encamped within their frontiers.

Lastly, I often talked with General Ignatieff of the Heathen Chinee. He regards the Chinese menace as real both for Russia and for England. They may yet devastate Russia worse than the Mongols. He lamented that Europe should be inoculating a peaceful people, devoted solely to trade and agriculture, with the fever of war. The West might have something better to do than to teach the 300,000,000 of Chinese the use of the latest weapons of European civilization. The peril, however, is not from the march of some millions of Celestials: it is to be found rather in the steady influx at every point along the Asiatic frontier of the migrating Chinese. What will be the ultimate effect of this portentous factor on the development of humanity, science has not yet begun even to speculate.

*THE HORSE AND HIS RIDER.**

THIS volume does not lay claim to high literary merit, nor can it be said to be very didactic upon the subject of horseflesh. The author aptly styles it an "anecdotic medley." The anecdotes are almost entirely those of other writers or narrators, strung together with a running commentary for context. The author is perfectly straightforward as to the sources of his various stories and *mots* in connection with horseflesh. He is at pains to denote by inverted commas wherever the text is not originally his own, and to append a footnote as to the source whence he obtains his quotation. Such being the manner of compilation, we will none the less say of the work that it is exceedingly pleasant reading for even an outsider, and will be especially attractive to all who take an interest in the "noble animal." The text and anecdotes are classified in chapters, according to the nature of their subjects. The earlier chapters relate to Eastern horses, the systems on which they are reared, tales of their endurance, and of matches between them and British thoroughbreds. Then come chapters on jockeys and on Indian steeplechasing; then a répertoire of English race-course incidents; the hunting-field, similarly treated, follows next; horse taming, dealing, and stealing in like manner. After these, the natural history of the horse, and his instincts, are discussed and illustrated by stories and *mots*. We have read the book from end to end with pleasure; though naturally in many pages we recognize as familiar this or that anecdote or tale of horsey fiction. "Thormanby" must pardon us if we point out that in narrating the story of Matilda's St. Leger (pages 82 and 83) he omits the most important feature in connection with the circumstances which prevented, humanly speaking, Mameluke from gaining the "double crown." The starter had been squared—so it was generally rumoured at the time, and by many a later writer (*e.g.*, by Dixon, "The

* "The Horse and His Rider." By "Thormanby." (Chatto and Windus. 1888.)

Druid," if we recollect aright). Knowing the Derby winner's temper to be a bad one, a certain gang, who stood heavily against him, had sent a worthless horse to the post simply to spoil his chances. The instructions of the jockey of this crock were to watch Mameluke, and to be careful not to get off whenever he was starting well. In this plot, it is said, the starter shared. After seven or eight false starts, the flag was fortuitously dropped when Mameluke was looking towards the paddock. The story of Mr. Osbaldeston, the sporting attorney's clerk, who kept hounds in a garret, and horses in a cellar—not to mention his family—on £60 a year, is ascribed by "Thormanby" to Blaine's Encyclopædia; but surely it was told earlier still by the Rev. W. B. Daniell. This Osbaldeston confined his pack to hare-hunting only; but "Thormanby," speaking of him in context with "Squire" Osbaldeston and fox-hunting, rather tends to induce an uninformed reader to conclude that the sportsman of Clare Market hunted and killed the fox with his scratch ménage. Again, "Mr. Russell, a famous M.F.H. in the West of England" (page 158), might better have been described as the Reverend Jack Russell, of immortal memory, and only lately deceased at an age beyond the Psalmist's limit. Such are some of the few corrections or emendations which we can suggest for a well-compiled, modest, and amusing little book, which is well worth a niche in any sportsman's library.

WITH THE MONKS OF ST. BERNARD.

A "CONSECRATION" AMID SEPTEMBER SNOWS.

WE are indebted to Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming for the following account of the consecration of the new Provost of the Grand Saint-Bernard :—

The strangely abnormal weather of the summer of 1888 has lent a singularly characteristic touch to the solemn ceremonial of the consecration of M. Théophile Bourgeois de Bovernier, elected by the brethren of the Grand Saint-Bernard as successor to their late Provost. September 2 was the day fixed for this great event—a date which afforded a fair prospect of favourable weather. It was, however, decreed that the many guests who assembled on this occasion should realize something of the hardships of existence on the mountain, which on the previous day was enfolded in dense clouds, and soon a bitter wind was accompanied by such close, fine snow that the many groups of prelates, priests, pilgrims, councillors of State, representing the Government of the Valais, and other people who journeyed through the beautiful valley of Entremont to take part in the service, hesitated whether to proceed or to spend the night at the base of the mountain. Happily the telephone from the Hospice brought encouraging words, and the assurance that men would come down to meet and help the visitors on their toilsome ascent; and this, combined with the resolution of two octogenarian prelates to proceed at once, encouraged the fainthearted, so all determined to face the storm, notwithstanding the bitter cold, and such bewildering swirls of falling snow as could scarcely have been exceeded at Christmas.

The two brave old Bishops who thus led the van were Monsignor de Sion and Monsignor de Bethléem. For these august prelates a carriage had been provided, but so frightful was its jolting that it was doubtful whether the occupants did not suffer more from bruises than did the rest of the company from exposure to the tempest. A litter had been provided to replace the carriage at the point beyond which it was deemed impossible to drag it. Here, however, the visitors were met by a party from the Hospice, accompanied by a number of courageous servants of the Saint-Bernard, descendants of those very men who dragged the cannon of Napoleon to the same heights. These men had vowed to transport the carriage containing the Bishops to the Hospice, and, notwithstanding all difficulties of precipitous roads and narrow bridges, they fulfilled their vow.

On reaching the Hospice they were met by the Bishop of Aosta, who, with a dozen of his clergy, arrived almost simultaneously from the Italian side of the mountain. These had suffered even more than their Swiss friends, having had to face the wind all the way. They said that never in the depths of winter had they endured more intense cold. Soon, however, all the suffering of the ascent was forgotten as they gathered around cheery fires, while the good brethren made much of their honoured guests. A comfortable supper and sound sleep effectually restored them, and all met in the chapel long before the hour fixed for the beginning of the service, which lasted from 9 till 12.30. First came the reading of the Papal Bull conferring authority on the new Provost, who subsequently lay prostrate on the ground during the recital of the Penitential Psalms, thus typifying to all men that he who would rule his fellows must excel all in humility.

After a luncheon, at which all the Bishops, the clergy, the councillors of State, and other dignitaries were toasted in most convivial fashion, the company returned to the sanctuary, at the threshold of which all the brethren awaited their Abbot. The prior inquired of him whether he would swear solemnly to observe the constitution of the order, and on his reply in the affirmative, committed to him the care of the altar, the choir, and the whole church, whereupon all members of the order proceeded to do him homage—a homage which in this case seemed to be singularly heartfelt. For life amid the snows of the Saint-Bernard does not foster many distracting affections, but rather tends to intensify the love of the brethren for those whom they deem worthy of reverence, as is eminently the case with the Provost of their choice. In the very prime of life (only thirty-two years of age) he has won the hearts of all the brotherhood by his gentleness and modesty combined with rare strength of character and powers of physical endurance; great learning, not only in theology, but in all natural sciences, and also extraordinary linguistic talents. So the brotherhood are to be congratulated on the singular unanimity displayed in the election of their new father, and all felt that the brilliant sunlight which succeeded the snowstorm, and glorified the mountains, was a happy type of the prospects of these excellent men.

LOVELY LLANGOLLEN.

LETTERS FROM MR. RUSKIN AND MR. BROWNING IN ITS PRAISE.

IN a guide-book which has just been published to the Vale of Llangollen (Llangollen: R. Darlington) there are some interesting letters contributed by distinguished men in praise of the show district of North Wales.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

The first gentleman whose opinion is given is his Excellency E. J. Phelps, the American Minister, who writes as follows :—

My memories of repeated visits—not the last, I hope—to Llangollen and the beautiful valley of the Dee are too rich and picturesque to be put upon paper. It is a story that would vanish in the telling. The charms of that lovely region cannot be enjoyed at second-hand, nor conveyed by word of mouth.

How fair it is let others tell,
Only to feel how fair be mine.

I have seen no scenery in Great Britain that can rival North Wales, and nothing in North Wales so attractive on the whole as the valley of the Dee. Llangollen has another inducement to the traveller, less poetic, but not to be despised, that he may find there

His warmest welcome at an inn.

MR. BROWNING.

Mr. Robert Browning is even more enthusiastic in praise of Lovely Llangollen. He writes from De Vere-gardens, June 5, 1888, as follows :—

Dear Sir,—It is many a year since I first saw your Llangollen. I spent a single long day there, under the hospitable guidance of a true poet—though scarcely accepted by the world as such, then or since—and in the company of one already recognized as a brilliant narrator of travel, now in his full fame of our national historian; and yet, even along with Hanmer and Kinglake, I received an impression of the beauty around me which continued ineffaceable during all subsequent experience of varied foreign scenery—mountain, valley, and river. Two years ago I was privileged to spend more weeks than I had passed hours on the former occasion at the lovely place: and my belief in its clear pre-eminence, somewhat hastily assumed before, was justified and confirmed. Can I say more?—Believe me, dear Sir, yours very sincerely, ROBERT BROWNING.

MR. RUSKIN.

The testimony of Mr. Ruskin is hardly less flattering to "dear little Wales." His letter, which is dated "Sandgate, Feb. 27, 1888," runs as follows :—

My dear Sir,—The whole valley when I once got up past the "Works"—whatever the accursed business of them—on the north hillside, seemed to me entirely lovely in its gentle wildness, and struck me more because our Westmoreland ones are mere clefts between disorderly lumps of rock; but the Vale of Llangollen is a true Valley between ranges of grandly formed hills; peculiar above Valle Crucis is the golden mosaic of gorse on their emerald turf—where we have nothing but heath and ling. The Dee itself is a quite perfect mountain stream, and the village of Llangollen, when I first knew it—fifty years ago—was one of the most beautiful and delightful in Wales or anywhere else.—Ever faithfully yours, JOHN RUSKIN.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN.

Finally, Sir Theodore Martin endorses as a resident the verdict of the distinguished visitors already given. It is especially interesting to notice in his communication that, so far from holding modern improvements in the Vale "accursed," he attributes to them an enhancement of its natural beauties. Writing from Onslow-square, May 1, 1888, he says :—

The Vale of Llangollen has been so long famed for its beauty, that it would be worse than superfluous to dwell upon it. But beautiful as it must always have been—beautiful as it shows in the famous pictures by Wilson at Wynnstay, and in the drawings of Turner, Varley, and other of their contemporaries, I venture to think that within the last forty years it has gained very greatly in beauty. When I knew it first, in 1841, for instance, it was far less richly wooded than it is now. What trees then existed were naturally of less noble proportions than they have grown into since, and large plantations have been added upon the slopes and hills in the neighbourhood, which year by year give greater variety and depth of colour to the landscape. Not less noticeable is the evidence everywhere of better cultivation in the farms, of greater trimness in the gates and fences, of improvement in the roads, and in short, of a general air of well-being all round. It is true that much of this could not have been effected without a change in the ownership of the land. The small freeholders, to whom much of it then belonged, had for the most part fallen into poor circumstances, were without capital, and unable to work their farms to profit. Thus the land had become exhausted, fences and gates were ragged and broken, and when one came to look into the details of the landscape the signs of poverty and neglect and of bad farming were painfully prominent. By degrees these small freeholds came into the market. Men of means, mostly strangers, English or Scotch, bought them, often at very high prices, and, adding freehold to freehold, became the owners of considerable estates, on which they built houses for themselves, rebuilt or added to the farmhouses and outbuildings, and introduced improved systems of agriculture, and better breeds of cattle, horses, and sheep. These men were true benefactors to the neighbourhood, and what they did for it may be seen in the fine properties of Tyndwfr, Vivod, Berwyn, and Llantisilio. The large sum of money spent by the owners of these estates in building and improvements gave remunerative work where employment had formerly been scarce, and had a most beneficent effect in raising the general scale of well-being in the locality. The introduction of railways at a later date worked in the same direction. . . . . Thus, while the material well-being of the inhabitants of the district has largely increased, the money so liberally expended has contributed to make the valley, including the valley of Llantisilio, far richer in beauty than in the days when that beauty determined me to find a country home in it, if the opportunity ever arose.

The guide-book to which these letters form so interesting an introduction gives a concise and handy account of the neighbourhood; contains a glossary and map; and is illustrated with a series of passable woodcuts.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The German and the Austrian Emperors have drunk each other's healths, and also the healths of their comrades in the German and Austrian armies. Whereupon the enthusiastic Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the effect of these toasts was that "which fire produces in heating metals up to the degree when they fuse. To-night the German and Austro-Hungarian armies were melted into one." This of course is arrant nonsense. But the simile is an unfortunate one. Metals which fuse so easily are at the very opposite pole to the tempered steel which alone can stand the stress and strain of actual war.

We are glad to see that King Milan understands that in seeking a divorce from his beautiful and unhappy wife he is risking his throne. M. Ristics, who is by far the most influential man in Servia, told an interviewer the other day:—

"His Majesty sees now very well that all the political parties in Servia, not excepting the Progressists, under the leadership of M. Garashanine, are opposed, and resolutely opposed, to a divorce. Except the seven men who govern the country at present, and who have undertaken to carry through the divorce, no politician in Servia, to whatever party he may belong, would accept office in the present circumstances."

That is good. The names of these seven traitors to their country and to their Queen should be held up to universal execration throughout the Slavonic world.

"My friends are prepared with such a review of the evidence collected since the trial of 'Crawford *v.* Crawford, the Queen's Proctor intervening' as will, whenever I am ready to reconsider my decision, justify me in so doing." So said Sir Charles Dilke yesterday to the Fulham deputations who disgraced themselves by asking him to return to public life, while his character is still uncleared from a deep and damning stain. People who could stoop so low possibly deserved no better than to be befooled in this fashion. That any conceivable importance can attach to any "review of the evidence" that does not lead to a reversal of the verdict, is one of the grossest absurdities which impudence ever palmed off upon credulity.

What is wanted is not fresh "reviews of evidence," but Fanny's evidence; and that evidence no one knows better than Sir Charles Dilke he dare not produce. How can any one "believe his word" when in the same breath he renews his declaration as to the conditions on which alone he can return to public life, and then goes on to say, when none of these conditions has been fulfilled, he cannot be certain whether he should not break his word, because, forsooth, some persons who are either childishly credulous or grossly indifferent to considerations of morality have offered him an opportunity of getting back into Parliament? What it comes to is this: "I will never, never, never come back to public life until I have cleared my character—that is to say, not till I get a good chance, and already I have been considering whether that chance has appeared."

In viewing the new Burg Theatre the Emperor William hinted at a design of one day building a model playhouse. In the meantime he would do well to study Hamlet's advice to Polonius as to the treatment of the players: "Let them be well used, for they are the abstract and brief chronicle of the time. After your death you were better have a bad epitaph, than their ill report while you live." The Emperor has earned the ill-report of the distinguished artistes who appeared before him at the State concert by his strange abstention from applause. The etiquette of the Austrian Court ordains that no one shall applaud until the guest of the evening gives the signal, and as the German Emperor never gave the signal at all, the astonished artistes, including Reichmann and Pauline Lucca, found their efforts received in lugubrious silence. Perhaps etiquette in general forbade that this particular rule of etiquette should be explained to the Imperial guest, who may have been wondering all the time why his host did not start the applause.

A German, who dates from Strasburg, complains that "Particularism" prevails on the Lake of Constance, which he aptly names the "the Land of the Five Postcards." He might with equal fitness have called it "the Land of the Five Clocks," for if the traveller's watch is right at Constance he finds it wrong at Rorschach, and if he sets it to Swiss time at Rorschach he will find it wrong by Austrian time at Bregenz, while if he sets it right at Bregenz it will be wrong again at Bavarian Lindau. There ought properly, since 1870, to be only three States on the international shores of the Bodensee (says our Strasburger), Austria, Switzerland, and Germany. But, as a matter of fact, there are still five—Austria, Switzerland, Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden. He was scandalized at finding no outward and visible sign of the unification of Germany and the establishment of the Empire. The boundary palings are still scrupulously kept up between Bavaria and Würtemberg, and between Würtemberg and Baden, as if they were foreign nations, jealously guarding each its own frontier, instead of integral parts of the common Germany. Not one of the German steamers flying on the lake floats the German flag, but each is decorated with the "Particularist" flag of the Grand Duchy of Baden, the kingdom of Würtemberg, or the kingdom of Bavaria. He thinks that a voyage along the fifty miles of the lake would bring joy to the heart of a Frenchman counting on the war of the Revanche, as he would naturally conclude that the Badeners, Würtembergers, and Bavarians have no hearty zeal for the unification accomplished at Versailles, and by their refusal to use the Imperial German flag and to pull down their ancient "grenzpfähle" symbolize their wish to be again separated from Prussia. He invites the Reichstag to interfere and prohibit "this ostensible protruding of the symbol of Particularism."

One is beginning to understand now why the Bishop of Sydney did not get that see of Chester to which the popular opinion of his merits had appointed him. Already at the Lambeth Conference, Dr. Barry was credited with some admirably "broad" sentiments on the subject of "communion" with Dissenters; and now at the Church Congress he has been pleading for "licensed elasticity" in the use of the Church services, and even for the formal recognition of extempore prayer. An advocate of "licensed elasticity" can hardly expect promotion from such rigid formalists in ecclesiastical matters as are both the alternative Prime Ministers.

Mr. Tom Hughes is in many ways an antiquated survival of an extinct order; but we must confess to some surprise at finding him still advocating so ancient a form of government as Theocracy. "So far," he said at the Church Congress yesterday, "from its being Lord Salisbury's duty to govern the householders of Great Britain according to their wish, he must govern them according to the will of God." Now that this is the ultimate ideal of Government, everyone would admit. The only point on which people differ is the manner in which "the will of God" is likely to be most nearly attained. Either, therefore, Mr. Hughes's formula comes to nothing; or (as we take him to rather mean) it comes to this—that Lord Salisbury, as a duly appointed Ruler is himself an embodiment of the "will of God." So far that is Theocracy. But then who appointed Lord Salisbury Ruler? Why, those very "householders of Great Britain" whose political pretensions Mr. Hughes denies. So Mr. Hughes's Theocracy is tempered by Democracy after all. But even in that "mixed form" the Church Congress would have none of it; and poor Mr. Hughes was "rung down," our correspondent reports, amid general impatience.

Every year football claims a certain number of victims. Some are killed, others get off with twisted spines, broken legs, arms, noses, or heads, to say nothing of temporary but inconvenient disfigurements such as black eyes (always difficult to explain away), or such trifles as broken ribs or fractured collar bones. During the last twenty years much has been done by those who are at the head of the football world to mitigate these evils by the introduction of various Draconian statutes, especially in the Rugby game, where rough play is more likely to occur. Every old Rugbeian remembers the time when he went into a scrummage with nice clean ducks or flannels, to return to his house a couple of hours later bruised and bloodstained from the effects of hacking. Although the horrors of hacking have been abolished, there evidently remains much to be done, from the vigorous measures which were passed by the Rugby Union yesterday, to put a stop to rough play. Those who play football must expect hard knocks, but any fresh rules that help to make it more of a game of skill and less a matter of muscles is an advantage.

The Form for the Solemnization of Matrimony, to the outspokenness of which so many object, has been so purified by the Church of Ireland that no one could object to it on the score of immodesty. It commences with the same words as those of the Church of England, and goes on to "wantonly;" it then continues: "but reverently, discreetly, advisedly, soberly, and in the fear of God, duly considering the causes for which matrimony was ordained. First, for the due ordering of families and households, that children might be brought up in the fear and nurture of the Lord and in the praise of His holy name. Secondly, for a remedy against sin." The service then continues the same as in the Book of Common-prayer until the prayer "which may be omitted if the woman is past child-bearing." This is headed, "Then may follow this prayer, 'O merciful God and Heavenly Father, by whose gracious blessing mankind is increased, bestow we beseech thee on these thy servants the heritage and gift of children, and grant that they may hereafter live together, so long in godly love and honesty that they may see their children Christians and virtuously brought up, to thy praise and honour: through Jesus Christ our Lord.' The Athanasian Creed is retained in the Church of Ireland Prayer-book, but the rubric enjoining its use on certain days is removed; the result being that the clergyman uses his own discretion, and generally omits it altogether.

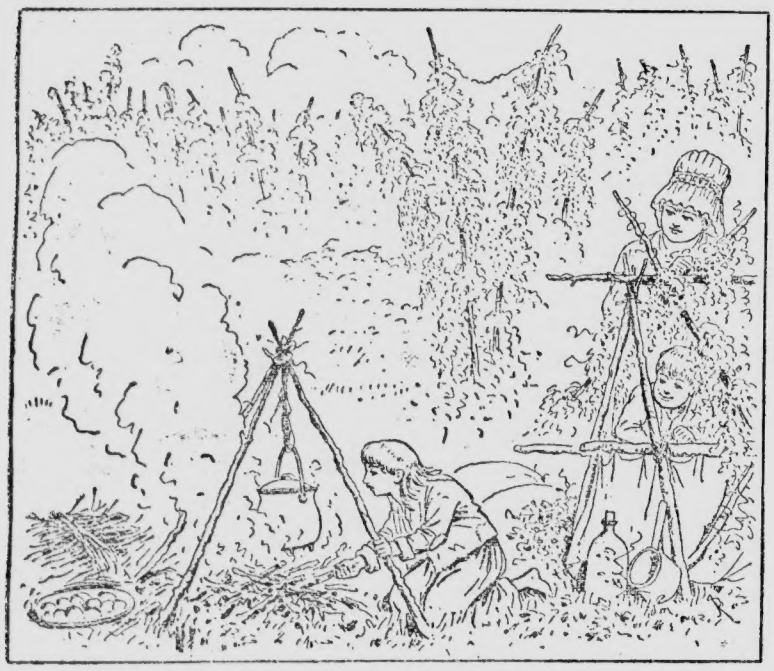
IN THE HOP GARDENS OF KENT.

THE prim little village of Hildenborough, not more than twenty-two miles from Charing-Cross station, looked much like a picture after being taken from its frame and carefully dusted. So calm, speckless, and quiet was it, that I almost believed it to be a wonderfully realistic study of still life, executed on a large scale, instead of the actual thing. This Kentish hop district lies in a valley, and on all sides the most beautiful "bits" are to be noted. Hopping in this part is coming to a conclusion, and already from the direction of Maidstone, along the main road to London, tramps can be seen on the return journey. All parts of London contribute more or less portions of the 150,000 hoppers that swarm over the two hundred odd miles

OFF FOR THE HOPPING.

of hop-growing Kent. Whole families "pad the hoof," carrying baby, a bed, a saucepan or two, and the male member or members reaping-hooks, always useful articles in farming, but somewhat dangerous when used as a factor in a strike—not by any means an unusual thing.

What a blessing indeed is the hopping season to the slum child! It is true that he may be compelled to drag his ill-clad and emaciated little frame wearily along the dusty roads by day, and meekly lay down his poor little head



DINNER IN THE HOP FIELDS.

under a hedgerow at night. But once there the yellow-skinned gutter-mite runs wild with childish joy. Work or no work, there are miles of sweet berries on the hedgerows, and heaps of rosy apples are to be picked up on the outskirts of the orchards. Work once procured, a few bushels of hops picked, and money can be obtained even to get the midday's meal on the first day of work. A "sub" is made, and off goes one of the party to the nearest village. A fire crackles by the side of the hop-bin while work goes on. Three sticks are cut from a bush, a hop-bine twisted round the topmost ends of the three sticks not only keeps them bound together, but may also be made to support the handle of the cauldron over the fire, while the bottom ends of the sticks are extended and fixed into the earth in the primitive manner in vogue among gipsies. The dinner horn is heard softly winding over the endless forests of tall poles, thickly clustered and almost borne down with the saffron-coloured, graceful hop-bine, the scent of which gives the poor London wayfarer an appetite the appeasement of which threatens to keep him in a condition of insolvency during the whole of his stay in the hopping districts, no matter what he earns: if hops are pretty good, however, and the "tolling" not too low—say, six bushels a shilling—an average hopper can live like a lord (that is to say, if the said lord possesses very simple tastes), and in the seven or eight weeks, save from three to five or six pounds, or, better still, if he is a married man and assisted by the "missus" and the "little 'uns," he may almost double that amount.

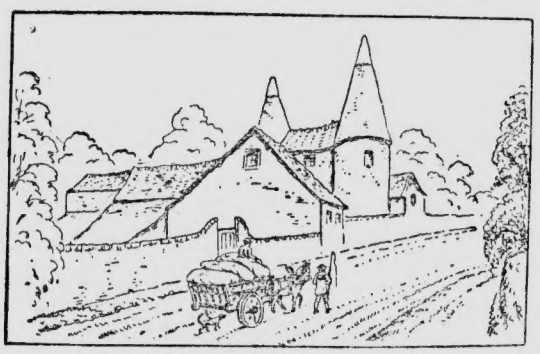
When the hops are large and plentiful the farmer may commence his "tolling" at twelve a shilling. A strike is organized, always by the foreign element; the regular farm hands dare not turn out. The Londoners will spread themselves out in a row taking up the entire width of the field then about to be picked, and in which the bins have been arranged, with the workers ready to commence. Yells, quite as hideous as those of a band of redskins going into battle, are given, a wild dash made. In a few seconds every hop-pole is down, and cracked heads would be plentiful if those stationed at their bins did not "make tracks" before the hop-poles came crashing down upon them. In this way acres of hops may be sacrificed if not quickly picked, packed, and dried in the kiln. The farm bailiff quickly makes his appearance, a drop of from twelve to eight bushels per shilling is arranged, and with another war-whoop the strikers set to work with a will. The knowing hop picker is wonderfully smart in the way of picking all the smaller leaves with his hops: his bin is full twice to the once of the pickers for the first time. Most of the pickers are women and children, the males generally acting as pole-pullers.

MAKING READY FOR THE PICKERS.

SLUM CHILDREN IN AN EARTHLY PARADISE.

It is a wonderfully pretty sight to go into a field just when the bins are arranged at certain distances down the avenues of hop-poles, the hop-bine passing from the top of one pole to another, thus forming arches of green foliage and amber-hued hops, under which can be seen the bins, each surrounded by the expectant pickers, some singing, others whistling, and others bandying merry jests. Like a flash of lightning, at a given signal, poles are drawn and thrown down. In an instant a whole forest of hop-poles is lowered, and a beautiful view of the open country is revealed quickly, as if arranged by means of a so-called magic lantern. Evening comes on, and the merry shouts of men, women, and children mingle with the sweet song of birds, the bleating of cattle, the tinkling of sheep bells, and the drowsy hum of the ever active bee, which occasionally sets the little ones flying in fright at his unusually large size, while above all, in the far distance, may be heard the subdued voice of a young lad singing, with his hands formed to give volume to the sound, "Stop picking—all hands—stop—pi-c-k-i-n-g!"

The process of preparing hops for the brewer is a very simple one. After they are picked they are taken in sacks to the hop kiln. The small leaves are taken away, and the hops are spread out on the floor, under which a huge furnace is kept blazing. Sulphur is sprinkled over the mass when heated. Next the dried hops are passed into "pockets," which latter average something like one hundred and a half in weight. As the price is good this year, and if the farmer is sensible enough to dispense with the middleman, a "pocket" of the above weight will fetch him £15.



HOP KILN AT HILDENBOROUGH.

MR. BALFOUR: CHRISTIAN AND TYRANT.

A WOMAN'S PROTEST AGAINST THE COMBINATION.

MRS. Josephine Butler writes to us as follows :—

Will you allow me in your paper to make a strong and solemn protest against the exhibition of inconsistency which has just been presented to us at Manchester? My own single protest might be worth very little: but I know, and you know, that I represent the feeling on this matter of tens of thousands of British women of all classes, except perhaps the highest and most privileged.

The Archbishop of York spoke words at Manchester which, taken by themselves, all intelligent women are glad to hear, concerning the future of women and their claim to equality of rights with men, involving equality of social and political influence. But does the good Archbishop know what is involved in his candid prophecy? Does he know that that which is urging English women more than any other event of our days to the determination to rise now to the full height of their stature as citizens, and to claim with firmer faith than ever a just equality with men, is the ghastly travesty of Christianity which our rulers are displaying in their dealing with Ireland? Mr. Balfour may speak with eloquence and subtlety; but we fall back on the rule given us by Christ, wherewith to measure fine talkers and professors: "By their fruits ye shall know them." We, Christian women, at least know more of the stern religion of our Master than to accept His golden rule, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," as binding between individuals alone, and not between nations and peoples. Archbishops and Secretaries of State of the present day had better take care how they advocate the greater influence of women in the future, and their emancipation from unjust social and political traditions; for there is a prophecy in all this that the Christianity which sets up this double standard is about to be unveiled and condemned as a falsehood and a treachery against God and man, even as the long-accepted double standard of moral purity for men and for women has been exposed and condemned, largely through the influence of women. We believe that by our prayers, our faith, and our straightforward gaze upon Christ Himself and His teaching we shall prevail to convince many that such a treatment as Ireland is now receiving at the hands of our Government is unchristian to the last degree, and that the injustices practised in the name of law, the cruelties to prisoners, both in Ireland and in England, and the heartless treatment of the poor and the evicted families, are things strikingly analogous to the iniquities practised long ago by Jewish rulers, and denounced by their prophets speaking as the voice of God.

"I was in prison and ye visited me; sick and ye came unto me." How does Mr. Balfour read these words? Does he believe that John Mandeville and others who have suffered at his hands (prisoners and sick) will bear witness in the Judgment to the fidelity of the Irish Secretary in this particular to the religion of which he *talks* so well? I believe the time is coming, thank God, when we shall no longer have this double standard of morality—one for individuals in their relation to each other, and another, wholly different, for nations in their relations to each other; when justice, goodwill, and charity will no longer be held to be binding in the limited sense in which they now are.

I have suffered long in silence for the woes of the Irish people and concerning the state of mind of some good Christians who applaud acts which their Master would have condemned. I can no longer hold my peace. I am not a strong political partizan. I have always been ready to find fault with our political friends as well as opponents when I thought them unjust. But as a woman and a Christian I protest with all my might against the men who dare to speak fair words of our Saviour Christ and of His stern and Holy Law while they are ruling a sister country in the spirit of heathen tyrants.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The first line of your interesting Art Notes in last night's issue was to me thoroughly alarming. It reads: "Mr. Whistler is in no way cast down by his recent reverse." The context explains the "reverse" referred to, but at first the phrase gave me quite a "turn," being of

October 3. A SYMPATHETIC NATURE.

A CASE FOR THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your Occasional Note on Dr. Robinson, of Bolton, at whose door lies the shame and suicide of a servant girl, you say, "As things now stand, Dr. Robinson goes unscathed, and will no doubt continue to practise as a member of the honourable profession to which he belongs—no one daring to make him afraid." But, Sir, there is no reason why that should be. If there is no law to touch him, there is yet a tribunal to which he is accountable. The "Medical Council" is a legally constituted body, and takes cognisance of the misconduct of medical men. Moreover, it has the power to punish them by taking away their power to practice. In short, the Medical Council stands in almost exactly the same position with regard to the medical profession that the Incorporated Law Society does to the legal profession. If, therefore, the facts of the case be put before the Council, they are bound to consider and act upon them.—I am,

October 4. JUSTITIA.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial in Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the case of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 10, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

At Home and Abroad.

The Empress Frederick has abandoned her intention of going to Scotland on a visit to the Queen, and will return to Berlin from Kiel to take up her winter residence in her own palace.

The elections in Georgia have resulted in the return of the entire Democratic State ticket without opposition.

The French vintage is estimated at 28,000,000 hectolitres, which is 7,000,000 below an average.

The *Indépendence Belge* states that General Brailmont has declared that the new fortifications on the Meuse will be finished in thirty months, and has also announced that a fort will be constructed at St. Trond.

The English Football Team concluded their tour in New Zealand yesterday with a match against a fifteen of Wanganui, which, after an exciting contest, resulted in a draw.

The military question and the novel attitude of the Pretender and his partisans are giving the Madrid Government some anxiety, and the Queen Regent and Sagasta have been induced to return to Madrid sooner than was expected.

The wild speculation on the Chicago, New York, and other wheat markets had spent its force when the markets closed yesterday. Mr. Hutchison, with the other Chicago holders, "fed" to the public all the wheat demanded, the market closing heavy and dull.

Lord St. Oswald, the late Conservative Whip, has announced his intention of seeking election to the West Riding County Council, as a member for the Pontefract Rural District.

The Secretary for War has declined to grant any allowance to those volunteer corps which took part in the reception of the Queen, when her Majesty recently visited Glasgow, or were on duty in connection with the Royal stay at Blythwood.

New colours were presented yesterday to the 1st Battalion Royal Warwick Regiment by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Commander of the Forces in Ireland. After the colours had been consecrated his Highness presented them, and said he believed the corps would bear and protect them with honour.

The Commander-in-Chief made his annual autumnal inspection of the troops at Aldershot yesterday, and, on the conclusion of the manœuvres, briefly addressed the boys of the Gordon Home, who had taken part in the march past.

William Weiner, waiter, was committed for trial by Mr. Biron, at the Westminster police-court yesterday, on a charge of stealing property to the value of £65, belonging to Mr. Pember, Q.C., from the Buckingham Palace Hotel.

The annual report of the London School Board was presented yesterday by the chairman, the Rev. J. Diggle. The debt of the Board was stated to exceed £6,900,000, but the authorities were educating an increased number of children at a reduced expenditure.

The question of the Asiatic Railway is becoming serious, as the Porte is inclined to push it to extremes by a notification to the British lessees that it will take possession of the property without reference to the rights secured under the contract for a lease. The lessees have protested, and the matter has been officially brought to the notice of the Foreign Office in London.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Sun* repeats the statement that the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate had discussed a resolution empowering the President to enter into negotiations with Great Britain for the purchase of Canada, the Government of the United States to assume the debt of the Dominion.

Thomas Robinson Rose, late assistant overseer at Aldrington, near Brighton, was charged at Hove yesterday with embezzling various sums of money received on account of the poor rate. The solicitor for the prosecution said he thought the defalcations were serious, but only tendered sufficient evidence to justify a remand.

A public meeting was held at the Guildhall, Swansea, yesterday, the mayor presiding, to organize a fund for the relief of the distress existing at Landore, in consequence of the stoppage of the Landore Steel Works. It was stated that 1,500 hands had been out of employment for nine weeks, and many had large families depending upon them. A distress fund was started at once, and several substantial sums were subscribed.

The general advance of the Black Mountain expedition has, a Simla telegram says, commenced. No. 1 column yesterday morning seized Manakadana, close to the frontier, in which affair four of the enemy were killed. There was no loss on the British side. No. 4 column is now moving towards Katkoi, to the northward, along the valley of the Indus, and the other columns are proceeding westward over the crest of the Black Mountain.

The Marquis of Ripon, at a crowded meeting in the Rochdale town hall, last evening distributed the prizes to the Science and Art students who had been successful in the local examinations, What was wanted at the present time, he said, was a continuance beyond school time of primary education, and the means of bringing education of the highest possible kind within reach of every man and woman in the country.

Robert Hashey, at the Guildhall police-court yesterday, was fined 20s. and 21s. costs for travelling on the line of the Metropolitan Railway Company without having previously paid his fare. Defendant took a penny ticket from St. John's Wood to Portland-road, changed at Baker-street for Bishopsgate Station, and at the latter place tendered a penny to the collector, saying, "From Moorgate-street."

The Railway Servants' Congress was resumed at Preston yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Harold Lewis. The Darlington delegate moved for the approval of the North Eastern programme, advocating uniform working hours for all grades, an advanced scale of wages based on servitude instead of classification, and promotion by seniority where practicable. Eventually an amendment, simply adopting the eight hours' proposal was passed. The congress pledged itself to support Mr. Fenwick's bill for the weekly payment of wages.

Governor Hay, who has been appointed Governor of the West African Settlements, attended a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce yesterday, at which trade with the Settlement was considered. He endorsed the statement that the ruinous state of trade with West Africa was due to the action of native chiefs, who enslaved or drove into the interior the industrious population who were customers of British merchants. He proposed restoring order by reorganizing the police and forming military posts outside the British jurisdiction.

The lines entitled "The Baron's Song," which appeared in these columns on Tuesday, should have been credited to *Funny Folks*.

A BRILLIANT IMPERIAL BANQUET IN VIENNA.

TWO EMPERORS TOASTING EACH OTHER.

Yesterday morning the Emperor William, accompanied by the Emperor of Austria, drove to the new Burg Theatre, and was conducted over the house by Prince Hohenlohe. His Majesty has conferred the Star of the Black Eagle in brilliants on Count Kalnoky, and the Star of the Red Eagle in brilliants on M. de Szögyenyi, the First Class of the Crown Order on M. Tisza.

A gala dinner of 130 covers was given last evening in the Redoute Hall of the Royal palace. The guests were all the members of the Imperial family now in Vienna, the great officers of State, Ministers, and Ambassadors, and the suite of the German Emperor. The galleries of the handsome hall were crowded with ladies and gentlemen who had received cards to view the banquet. The gold plate on the tables was that which is only used for gala occasions, and includes some of the rarest pieces of goldsmiths' work in the world. The servants wore scarlet liveries and powdered wigs. The great officers of State and the chamberlains carried their wands of office. All the guests wore full uniform, with orders, and the dazzling collection of stars in brilliants on tunics and coats of all colours and shapes, from the snow-white of the Austrian field-marshals to the dark blue of the Prussian officers, offered a show sufficient to make any jeweller's eyes blind. The Empress was attired in a truly imperial dress of silver brocade, with a train, and wore a diadem, a girdle, a five row necklace and bracelets of diamonds. The Crown Princess was dressed in dark-red velvet brocade, with ornaments of diamonds and rubies.

After the fourth course the Emperor of Austria rose, and, glass in hand, spoke as follows:—

I express my sincere joy and gratitude at being able to welcome his Majesty the Emperor William in our midst. I drink the health of our Imperial guest with those sentiments of cordial, faithful, and indissoluble friendship and alliance which unite us for the welfare of our peoples. May the Almighty lead the Emperor on the path which he is treading in youthful vigour, in manly wisdom and determination. Long live his Majesty the German Emperor and King of Prussia, her Majesty the Empress and Queen, and the whole Royal House.

The whole company, which had risen when the Emperor stood up, drank the toast with loud cries of "Hoch!" while the band struck up the German National Hymn. The Emperor William then said:—

I am deeply touched by the gracious words of your Imperial and Royal Majesty, and I rejoice at being able to express my sincerest thanks for them on your Majesty's name day. I have come here, not as a stranger, but after having for years experienced your Majesty's kindness. I am now fulfilling a sacred request of my grandfather, who sleeps in God. I raise my glass with sentiments of tried and indestructible friendship, and I drink to the health of my highly-esteemed ally, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, her Majesty the Empress, and the whole Imperial and Royal House.

The two Emperors again clinked their glasses and there was a renewal of general cheering, while the band played Haydn's "Kaiser's Hymn." But hearty as the cheering was, it became very much louder, longer, and more exciting when, a few minutes later, the Emperor of Austria unexpectedly rose again, with his glass recharged, and said:—

"Will you allow me to propose the health of your Majesty's army, the most brilliant incorporation of all military virtues? Long live our Prussian and German comrades! Hoch! hoch! hoch!"

To this the German Emperor at once replied, lifting his glass, "I drink to the health of the Austro-Hungarian army. Long live our comrades of the Austro-Hungarian army! Hoch! and once more hoch! Dreimal hoch!"

THE REPUBLICANS AND THEIR TARIFF BILL.

The Republican Tariff Bill reported to the Senate, says the New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, completely contradicts the party's platform. It reduces the duties on sugar one-half, steel rails from 17 dols. to 15.68 dols., structural iron from 28 dols. to 24.60 dols. It puts several articles on the free list, including bristles, jute, feathers, opium, and molasses, increases the duties on wool, first, second, and third class, a cent per pound, and wool-wastes 20 cents per pound. The duties on woollen and knit goods are also slightly increased. The tobacco duties are slightly reduced. The authors of the bill say that it provides a total reduction of the revenue of about £15,000,000, of which nearly £5,600,000 come from sugar. The *Tribune*, which opposed the preparation of any Republican measure, declaring it to be merely a Bill for "buncombe," gives the proposal a guarded approval, saying it cannot be expected to pass, and is valuable as showing that the revenue can be decreased without breaking down the defences behind which American industries have been organized and developed. The *Herald* says the bill is a fraud and a burlesque. The *Times* says the presentation of the bill is a direct and sweeping condemnation of the Republican platform. The *Evening Post* says the bill knocks the platform into splinters, and that henceforth the Protection principle is gone from the Republican creed.

The intention of the Republicans (says the *Times* correspondent) is to pass their Tariff Bill through the Senate, probably in the course of next week, as a substitute for the Mills Bill. Each party will then have a Tariff Bill on which to appeal to the country, the Republicans reducing the surplus chiefly by repealing inland taxes, the Democrats by reducing customs.

HOW THE FRENCH NATION WILL PERISH.

Several Paris papers publish articles on the population of France. Their tone is uniformly that of discouragement. The *France* shows that the increase of births over deaths is due entirely to a diminished death rate. Men are living to be older, but this cause of increase is from its very nature temporary. The tendency of the population is to decline, while England and Germany grow at the rate of half a million a year. The Anglo-Saxon race, which was much inferior in point of number to the French race, is now two or three times as numerous. Within a century for one man speaking French there will be ten speaking English. The *France* passes in review all the proposed remedies, and rejects them as visionary or impracticable, and concludes that the only one is to revive the old spirit of the nation. This, however, cannot be done by decree. The *Univers* says: "We can fix the day, not a distant day, when by the perennial falling off of births France will have lost one-third of its population. The result is fatal. Within half a century France will have fallen below Italy and Spain to the rank of a second-rate Power. There is no denying the figures. If this continues, in addition to other causes of decadence, we are a lost nation."

THE DECREE RELATING TO FOREIGNERS.

RESENTMENT OF THE ENGLISH RESIDENTS.

The decree respecting foreigners continues to occupy a good deal of attention in France. It will certainly (says the *Daily News* correspondent) give a great deal of trouble to foreigners. They will be required to exhibit a passport mentioning their status, and to produce the certificate of their birth, and vouchers of their identity authenticated by their Consul. Not only will these various formalities be in some cases expensive, but some will, perhaps, be impossible to comply with. For instance, the production of the certificate of birth. As the two hundred and odd thousand foreign residents in Paris must comply with the decree within a month, and as personal attendance at the prefecture is compulsory, there will be necessarily a great rush, worry, and loss of time. The measure is resented most by the English residents, who regard it as vexatious, humiliating, and mediæval. One ludicrous effect of the decree may be mentioned. Several tradesmen called on me yesterday with their bills.

The Madrid papers criticise the measure as likely to cause much inconvenience to the Spaniards who are so numerous in the departments near the Pyrenees. People say that the new legislation is an egregious mistake on the eve of the Paris Exhibition. Even the political exiles will probably be affected by the measure. In Bayonne, Perpignan, and Bordeaux it will affect many persons. There are now more than 80,000 Spaniards resident in various parts of France, 4,200 in Paris alone.

THE ZANZIBAR COAST.

The *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin publishes a communication from a "well-informed source," in which it is argued that the excitement of the natives in East Africa, and more especially in Zanzibar, is to be attributed to the complete indifference shown towards native rights when the treaty was signed in London in 1886, which gave the Sultan of Zanzibar sovereignty over the coasts between the Osi river and Cape Delgado:—

States, says this writer, have been constructed (in East Africa) upon paper, without any care being taken for the rights and interests of the natives. This arbitrary conduct is beginning to revenge itself. We shall still have to experience a very perplexing state of affairs in East Africa unless there be some recognition of native rights on the part of Germany.

A telegram from Zanzibar says: According to a report, which is generally credited here, the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer *Swordsman*, while at one of the ports along the coast, to which it had been despatched to take off some British subjects, was seized by an Italian war-vessel. No fresh news has been received here from Bagamoyo, but it is persistently reported that last week the Germans lost about fifty men in their engagement with the insurgents at that place. Up to the present all has remained quiet at Mombassa.

FLOODS IN FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

Northern Switzerland, Savoy, and the French basin of the Rhône were on the 2nd and 3rd inst visited by a storm of exceptional severity. A very heavy fall of rain was accompanied by vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder. The storm, which passed from the south-west to the north-east, has caused extensive inundations. In the department of the Ain the small manufacturing towns which lie among the spurs of the Jura are flooded. At Tenay the Alberine brought down an enormous flood from the hills, and has inundated its banks. The inhabitants had to leave their houses at midnight. At Virieu le Grand a torrent which had rushed down a bed dry since 1811, carried away several houses. At Belley the Champs de Mars was covered with two feet of water. Houses were overturned, and damage was done to the amount of 200,000 f. In the Isère a long list of similar disasters is reported. In Haute Savoie the railway between Annemasse and Annecy is interrupted on the Swiss frontier. One passenger train is stopped at Marnaz, another between Eroisy and Annecy. In Switzerland the storm has been equally severe, and the railway between Geneva and Lausanne is interrupted. The dykes of the Broye have burst, and the whole neighbouring plain is converted into a lake. Near Berne the floods have stopped railway traffic in several place. The Rhône has inundated its western banks, and the Swiss banks are threatened.

THE EMIN RELIEF EXPEDITION ABANDONED.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* states that he has learnt from a reliable source that the German Emin relief expedition, under Lieutenant Wissmann, has been provisionally abandoned, an order for its suspension having been issued from the Imperial Chancellery. The reason assigned is that the German Government apprehends a general rising of the natives in Africa, which would compel Germany either to abandon Lieutenant Wissmann to his fate or enter upon an adventurous enterprise to assist him. The Imperial authorities, therefore, deem it better to wait until the present native agitation has subsided.

The *Vossische Zeitung* thus briefly sums up the difficulties with regard to distance and time with which the expedition would have to contend. The destination of the enterprise is the southern corner of the Albert Nyanza Lake, to reach which, considering that it takes eight to twelve months for a large caravan to reach Udschidschi, on the Tanganyika from Bagamoya, and that the Belgian expedition of 1880 was fourteen months on the way, the new expedition would require more than a year from the time of its start from the coast. Even if the expedition proceeded without any great hindrances, a year is the least possible time to be thought of. So that if the leaders left Germany at the beginning of next month and arrived at the end of it in Zanzibar, and if favourable circumstances enabled them to start for the interior before the end of December, they still at the best would only reach the Albert Nyanza at the end of 1889 or the beginning of 1890.

IMPRISONED GHOSTS.

In various parts of China there is a belief that the souls of very atrocious criminals who have either been executed or died in prison are sent back from Hades by Yenlo, the judge there, to undergo a further term of imprisonment, one death not being enough to expiate their crimes. When the second term of imprisonment is judged to have expired, the district magistrate beseeches the tutelary deity of the city to accompany him to the prison in order to acquaint the ghost with his release. The order is supposed to reach the imprisoned by burning it, a ceremony which is solemnly carried out in the gaol. On August 19 last the district magistrate of the city of Soochow had placards posted up inviting subscriptions of imitation money for the ghosts then in the city gaol. This was all duly burnt, and thus converted into currency which would be useful to the ghosts on the long journey before them.

THE SUPPRESSED DIARY OF THE LATE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

A full and accurate translation of the private and suppressed Diary of the late Emperor Frederick appears in this week's issue of the PALL MALL BUDGET. *It may be obtained at all Newsagents, and at all Railway Bookstalls.*

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FOURTH EDITION.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

FIGHTING TO-DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.—The 3rd Column of General McQueen's expedition, while advancing this morning upon Surmulbutspur, on the Black Mountains, had a skirmish with the enemy, in which six men of the Sussex Regiment and two sepoys were wounded.

BOULANGISTS DISAPPOINTED.

(EXCHANGE TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Friday.—A large crowd, numbering about 4,000, gathered at the Eastern Railway station this morning to greet General Boulanger, and waited two hours, but the General did not appear. Some say he eluded the crowd by leaving through a private door. Others assert that he alighted at a station before reaching Paris.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—At a citizens' meeting held here last night Mr. Hewitt was re-nominated for the post of Mayor of New York.

NEWS FROM TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4.—M. Kaulla, the representative of the Deutsche Bank, having to-day deposited the funds required by the Porte as a guarantee for the construction of the railway from Ismid to Angora, the Convention was signed to day by himself and the Minister of Public Works. M. Kaulla immediately afterwards received the Sultan's firman, granting him the concession. The proposal for a loan of £T1,500,000 by the Deutsche Bank to the Porte has again been submitted to the Sultan for his approval.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 4.—Seventy-five fresh cases of yellow fever and one death have been registered during the past twenty-four hours.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S ADVENTURE.

The *Shrewsbury Chronicle* publishes to day the following extract from a letter from Colonel Stanley Clarke to Mr. Bather, of Oswestry, concerning the alleged accident to the Princess of Wales at Gmunden:—"Her Royal Highness's life was never in danger. The story in the papers was very much exaggerated, and the only danger the Princesses were in was from the barrier as it was let down. It very nearly touched the two Princesses in the back seat. Their Royal Highnesses then got out of the carriage, for which there was plenty of room, inside the barrier, the horses' heads being at least six yards away from the line of railway."

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN BUCHAREST.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Bucharest yesterday morning, accompanied by Major-General Keith Fraser, British Military Attaché for Austria-Hungary, Roumania, and Servia, and attended by Major-General Ellis and the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson. The King went to the station to meet his guest, and Sir Henry Lascelles and the staff of the British Legation were in waiting on the platform. The weather was splendid, and the streets, gaily decorated with British and Roumanian flags, were thronged with the citizens, who cheered loudly. The Royal party drove to the palace, and there at half-past ten the Prince received an English deputation, who presented a loyal address signed by 150 subjects of the Queen resident in Roumania. After this the Prince drove with the King through the city, and visited the churches and barracks. In the afternoon the Royal party started for the summer palace of Pelesh, where a family dinner party took place in the evening, and a theatrical performance, consisting of one French and one English comedy. For to-day a bear-hunt at Bucteni has been organized. To-morrow the military manœuvres will be held, and in the evening there will be a series of *tableaux vivants* representing scenes from Shakspeare's works. These have been carefully rehearsed under the superintendence of Queen Elizabeth. The *tableaux* will be followed by a concert, in which the distinguished Roumanian prima donna Mdlle. Teodorini will sing. As at present arranged, the Prince will leave Roumania on Monday.

MR. BRADLAUGH ON "THE FUND."

Mr. Bradlaugh, writing respecting this fund, states that as far as can be judged at the time of writing the gross amount subscribed from all sources is certainly over £2,100, and he adds, "All the balance of the old debt of the parliamentary struggle is now actually paid, and my work will be at least free from this worry. I venture to hope that none who have contributed will have cause in my future career to regret the aid they have given."

A "MARRIAGE A FAILURE" HOAX.

The question, "Is Marriage a Failure?" was brought more prominently than ever before residents in the ancient town of Ledbury the other morning, in consequence of some wag having placarded the place with large posters bearing the words, "Is Marriage a Failure?" Instead, however, of patronising the local posting stations, the amateur billsticker had cruelly selected the doors or shutters of those houses blessed with more than the average number of olive branches. The perpetrator is still "wanted."

WHITECHAPEL.

Matters stand now so far as the East-end murderer is concerned just where they did on Sunday last, and it is safe to state that not the faintest evidence likely to lead to detection and arrest has yet been forthcoming. There is one person in custody at the present moment. The number of detectives on duty in the Whitechapel district last night was as large as ever, and there were also about fifty working men on voluntary patrol duty, most of whom remained in the streets until daylight. The local Vigilance Committees have charge of this movement, and they hope to arrange matters so that no man shall be required to give more than one night per week to the work.

A man has been arrested at Tiptree Heath on suspicion of being concerned in the Whitechapel murders. He was met by Police-sergeant Creswell, of whom he asked alms. He objected to be searched, and insisted on keeping his hand in his pocket. He was taken to Kelvedon, and it was seen that the appearance of the man answered to the description circulated by the metropolitan police of the Whitechapel murderer in almost every particular. He was detained in custody.

Early this morning a man was found wandering through the streets of Whitechapel, and his movements being suspicious and his replies unsatisfactory he was taken into custody. On being searched at the police-station a bayonet was found upon him. Inquiries by the police, however, showed plainly that he could have had no connection with the crime, and he was released.

In connection with the Mitre square murder, it may be mentioned that the foreman of the sewer hands who are engaged at Aldgate in sweeping the streets and clearing away the refuse, &c., in the early hours of the morning, has stated most positively that at the time when the murder is supposed to have been perpetrated he was standing not more than 20 yards away from the spot where the body was subsequently found by the constable and himself. He states emphatically that he never heard any woman's cries for help, nor did any sounds of a struggle reach his ear.

Another sister of Catherine Eddowes has been found by the police, and has also identified the body, notwithstanding its mutilated condition. She saw it yesterday, and at once recognized it. She is a married woman, and lives in the South of London.

A LETTER FROM MR. CUNINGHAME GRAHAM.

The hon. member for North-West Lanark, in the course of a letter to a correspondent on the murders, says:—"One thing that *poor* London both thinks and says is that had the victims been titled profligates instead of poor prostitutes that a pretty stir would have been made, and that the reward offered by Government would have been counted in thousands sterling. It does not much matter what becomes of the poor in England, and especially in London; and this, I think, has been brought home to the poor by the callous indifference of Sir Charles Warren and Mr. Matthews to the whole affair. To do them justice, they care nothing about the matter, and are quite convinced that a police force is intended to be used to put down public meetings in the metropolis, and not to defend the lives and property of the citizens. I wonder if, when the long winter nights are coming in—when the cry for bread rises, to deaf ears—when the 'starving season' is approaching, it is wise to deliberately neglect and insult to show the poor of London that their cry is disregarded, that their lives are not valued. I have heard of opportunity makes men commit crime. There is opportunity plenty in London. I hope the poor will disregard its promptings, and give those who wish to goad them to fury no chance to ride over and shoot them down afterwards. I hope that for once all classes will concur in calling for the dismissal of two men who during the past year have done more to further the cause of anarchy than any ten Nihilists. . . . Who shall say that the man who has made a policeman a marked man in London, who has made the very name of law and order a mockery, who has demoralized a good force that he found in good order, has not been the means of giving the murderer a better chance of escape? Poor London is hard to arouse, but, when aroused, terrible; and I hope that this indifference on the part of Authority to its sufferings may do it."

MR. MORLEY'S VISIT TO WALES.

The arrangements in connection with Mr. John Morley's visit on Monday next to Newtown, Montgomeryshire, are now complete. A procession will be formed at three o'clock, and will parade the principal streets of the town, finally assembling in front of the Bear's Head Hotel, where Mr. Morley and Mr. O. Osborne Morgan will address a mass meeting. At 6.30 P.M. public meetings will be simultaneously held in the Victoria Hall and the Public Rooms. A charge will be made for admission to the Victoria Hall, but the meeting in the public rooms will be free. Mr. Morley, after speaking in the first-named building, will proceed to the public rooms. He has intimated that in his Victoria Hall speech he will deal with the proposed formation of a Welsh National party. This question, upon which the North and South Wales Federations do not appear to be quite in agreement, will also be a subject for discussion at the meeting of the National Federation on the following day. After the public meetings there will be a torchlight procession. Special trains will be run from all parts of North and South Wales, and the Liberal associations in the county are endeavouring to make the demonstration as great a success as possible. Most of the shops and mills in the town will close at midday.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARIES.

The report that the relatives of Dr. Geffcken are about to take legal measures for instituting a guardianship over his person and property still forms—with the exception, of course, of the Emperor's visit to Vienna—the most eagerly discussed topic of the day. No further particulars are known as to the course which the trial at Leipsic is likely to take. Meanwhile the battle of the various journals round the incident rages furiously. A singularly virulent article has appeared in the *Dresdener Nachrichten*, a journal which has already made itself notorious by an insulting attack upon the Empress Frederick in an article entitled "Keine frauenzimmer Politik" ("No petticoat politics"), published shortly after the accession of the late Emperor. The journal says:—

In the person of Dr. Geffcken, of Hamburg, the world makes the acquaintance of a member of the distinguished clique in which Bismarck finds his most dangerous opponents. . . . We know now how and why the Crown Prince was kept at a distance from State affairs by his father, and occupied himself, in a condition of inactive vacillation, with building castles in the air. The late Crown Prince's Court was just the right sphere for the learned wiseacres whom Bismarck has described as "counsellors of doubtful capacity." Such an action on the part of the Emperor Frederick, the presentation of copies of his journal to various persons, is unusual in the case of an heir to a throne; and had he ruled for any length of time on such principles, both he and the German Empire would have experienced very curious results.

As a sign of the times it may be added that an effort is made in one of Herr Stöcker's organs to prove that the publication of the Emperor Frederick's journal is due to the machinations of the Jews.

THEORIES AS TO THE WESTMINSTER DISCOVERY.

The inquiry relative to the discovery of mutilated remains on the site of the new police offices, Victoria Embankment, is being actively prosecuted by the police. The first idea in regard to this discovery of remains on the site was that the murderer had climbed an eight feet hoarding in Cannon-row, by reason of its loneliness, darkness, and unprotectedness, dragging after him this parcel, that in the dark he made his way to the darkest and most secret part of the unwatched works, and picked out, in the darkness, the place which would always be dark. This is now thought to be impossible Equally unlikely was it for any one to have climbed the hoarding in daylight on Saturday afternoon or Sunday, when it would have been possible to have walked across the works. On examination of the other sides of the site it was considered equally improbable that the murderer found his way either from the gardens at the rear of Buccleuch House or from the westward side. There is therefore only left the road by which the loaded carts enter, and curiously enough this is the nearest way to the recess where the body was found. Brought in a cart, and carried as a load across the planks on to the building its disposal would be easy in the recess. Upon another point there is no doubt whatever, and that is that the deposit was made by some one intimately acquainted with all the intricacies of the underground part of these works. This fact narrows the examination, and the authorities are not hopeless of touching upon some evidence which will reveal the whole of the fearful crime.

The theory that the victim of the crime was a lady, or at any rate a person of good position, which has been asserted, is not much countenanced by the police or doctors. It is much more likely that she was a person of the unfortunate class or a servant. Dr. Neville, the acting divisional surgeon of the B Division of police, adhered to the opinion that the hand showed indications of hard work, the skin being rough and hard, and the finger nails were dirty. The medical men who made the post-mortem examination, it is said, are agreed that death took place about five weeks ago, although the detailed result of the autopsy will be kept secret until the inquest on Monday next. It is believed that the head had been clearly cut from the body by a very sharp instrument, and that the victim was a dark-complexioned woman, presumed to be about twenty-six years of age, and in stature 5 ft. 7 in or 8 in.

REGISTRATION RETURNS.

Mr. Grimwade, Liberal agent for the Southern division of Hackney, gives the following results of the revision of the voting lists in his division :—Liberal gains, 1,065 ; Conservative, 475. The Liberals made only 30 objections ; and of the 520 objections by the Conservatives, Mr. Grimwade successfully opposed 125.

EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND.

A return of the numbers, nationalities, and destinations of emigrants who left the United Kingdom during the month ended September 30 last was issued to-day from the commercial department of the Board of Trade. 38,186 emigrants left these shores during the month as compared with 43,402 in 1887. The total for the last nine months was 336,042, as against 325,765 in the corresponding period last year.

LORD ALFRED PAGET'S WILL.

The value of the personal estate of the late General Lord Alfred Paget, who died at Inverness on the 24th of August last, aged seventy-two years, has been declared at £107,824 14s. 1d. By his will, dated January 11, 1865, with a codicil made in 1880, the testator bequeaths £1,000, all his furniture and household effects, and all stocks and shares, to his wife, Lady Alfred Paget, absolutely, and the use for her life of his plate and pictures, and the income for life of all his residuary estate. The testator bequeaths £400 to an old servant, £100 to the steward of his yacht, £100 to Lord Listowel and Mr. Frederick Cox, the banker, two of the executors of his will, and his gold watch and chain, and a piece of plate, won by his yacht *Rosalind*, to Mr. Roger Eykyn, formerly named as an executor. On the death of Lady Alfred Paget £5,000 is to be paid from the testator's residuary estate to each of his six sons, and £10,000 to each of his seven daughters, and the ultimate residue is to be divided equally among them.

Professor Thorold Rogers has resigned the chairmanship of the Liberal Land Company, which he had held from its formation.

Sir William Harcourt will visit Newcastle, as president of the Newcastle Liberal Club, on November 29th, and will address one or more meetings.

The appointment of Inspector of Army Signalling in Bengal has been bestowed on Captain B. Hamilton, West Surrey Regiment.

It is expected that the writ for the election at Merthyr will be received early next week.

Mr. F. Baker, mayor of New Romney, died at his residence on Wednesday night. The deceased held the ancient office of Speaker of the Cinque Ports.

Messrs. Cassell and Co. are about to issue an illustrated edition of the Bible in halfpenny weekly numbers : the illustrations are to be those by Doré.

The Speaker, accompanied by Mrs. Peel and son and daughter, arrived from Switzerland and Paris early in the week, and have since gone to Sandy, their estate in Bedfordshire.

The freedom of the city of Dublin was conferred upon Cardinal Moran yesterday. The Lord Mayor, with the aldermen and councillors, attended in the City Hall in their robes.

The Rev. Thomas M'Cullagh, of Kensington, has been intrusted with the task of writing a suitable memoir of the late Sir William McArthur, K.C.M.G.

A windfall in the shape of a cheque for £3,000 has just been received by the trustees of the Princess Alice Wesleyan Orphanage, Birmingham, for extension purposes.

In commemoration of the golden wedding of the Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, their sons and daughters are providing a stone reredos for Wentworth Church, in which also a stained-glass window is being inserted by Admiral Douglas, brother of the Countess Fitzwilliam, in commemoration of the same event.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has written a letter which has allayed the fears of the people at Pembroke, who had been persuaded, many of them, that the Government was about to close the dockyard there. Lord George Hamilton says the Government has no such intention.

At a meeting of miners in the employ of the Butterley Company held at Ripley, Derbyshire, yesterday, it was unanimously decided to abide by the decision of the recent Manchester Conference—namely, to give notices to secure 10 per cent. advance in wages, and when such notices are given not to withdraw them unless the advance is conceded.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS DULL.—FOREIGN STOCKS FIRM.—AMERICANS BETTER.

Rates in the open market are gradually settling down, the general quotation for discounting three months' bank paper being now 4⅜ to 4½ per cent. The supply of loanable capital, owing to the release of money by the India Council, is more plentiful, and the charge for short loans is no better than 3¾ per cent. On Saturday the dividends will be released, and although the market will have to refund a large portion of the money thus obtained to the Bank on account of recent borrowings, the floating supply will be increased, and an easier state of the market is looked for. There is still talk of gold being taken for Russia and South America, but it is hoped that the 5 per cent. rate will attract sufficient gold from the Continent to neutralize the effect of these withdrawals.

Operators in Stock Exchange securities have not yet quite got over the shock of the advance in the Bank rate to 5 per cent., when they had so confidently made up their minds that no change would be made, and markets generally present a hesitating appearance. There is little disposition to sell stock, but neither are operators inclined to buy at the moment, and the consequence is dulness in all departments. Home Government Funds are steady, with a tendency to firmness, there being a further recovery of ⅛ in New Two and Three-quarters per Cents. In the Home Railway Market monetary considerations prevent speculators from entering actively into new business, and the tone is undecided. In most cases a slight decline in prices is marked, but values are not uniformly lower. The stocks of the underground lines are especially firm. Foreign Government Bonds are almost entirely neglected, but the tendency is good and the majority of the changes, though slight, are favourable. American Railroad securities are strong, though without much business. The Denver Company announces a cash dividend of 1¼ dol. per share on the Preference shares, but the effect of this distribution has been fully discounted, and prices have given way. Grand Trunk stocks and Mexican Railway issues are the turn higher.

The New York Stock Market yesterday opened lower, but there was a speedy rally, and the tone was strong almost throughout, buying being excellent. There was no reaction, and, although the advance was slow, prices rose from ½ to 1¼, and even more in specialities. The market closed quiet, but firm, at about the best.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night :—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Metropolitan ½, District, Midland, North Eastern and North Western ¼. *Receded*: North Staffordshire ½, Great Northern A ½, Brighton Deferred and Chatham Preferred ¼, Caledonian, Great Eastern, Sheffield Deferred, and North British Preference ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*; Greek 1881 ¾, Turkish 1871, and French Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Egyptian Preference, Hungarian Gold, Italian, Portuguese, and Russian 1873 ⅛, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16. *Declined*: Egyptian Daira ⅛.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Erie Second Mortgage ¾, the shares ⅛, Illinois Central, New York Central, Northern Pacific Preference, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ½, Lake Shore, Milwaukee and St. Paul, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, and Union Pacific shares ¼, Central Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Denver Preference ¼.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Canada Pacific ¼, Mexican Second Preference ¼, Grand Trunk First and Second Preference ⅛, and the Ordinary 1-16. *Lower*: Mexican First Preference ⅛.

Mason and Barry and De Beers are up ⅛, Cape Copper, Rio Tinto, and Imperial Ottoman Bank shares 1-16, but Mysore Gold shares are down 1-16.

The directors of the Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia Railway Company (Limited) have declared an interim dividend of 7 per cent. per annum on the share and stock.

The directors of B. Dellagana and Co. have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on ordinary shares, and 6 per cent. per annum on preference shares.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Business moderate and demand freely supplied. It is possible that the quotations for America will be reduced. Sales, 8,000 bales. Futures are quiet about half a point below last night.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100	¼
New Consols 2¾	96⅝	7
Reduced 3 p. c.	99½	100
Local Loan Stock	102	½
New 2½ per Cent	93⅛	4½
India 3½ per Cent	101½	5
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	71¼	2
Egyptian Guar.	99¾	¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	110	11 xd
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	100	1 xd
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110½	11
Liverpool	110¼	¼
FOREIGN STOCKS		
Argentine 6 p. c.	102	2
Do. Hard Dols	72⅛	3
Do. Treasury	96¼	7 xd
Austrian Gold	89	91 xd
Do. Silver	67	9
Brazilian 1875	102⅛	3⅛
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	93	101 xd
Do. Cedulas I.	63	⅛
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1635	100	2
Costa Rica A	91⅛	⅜
Do. B	91⅛	⅜
Egypt. State Dom.	101¼	⅜
Do. Unified	84⅞	4
Do. Preference	102	⅜
Do. Daira Sanian	79	¼
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81¼	⅜ xd
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103¾	4¼
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	81½	2
Hung. Gold Rente	82⅛	⅛
Italian	95⅛	⅜
Mexican Convertec	39¼	40
Peruvian 5 p.c 72	11⅜	15
Do. 6 p.c.	15⅛	⅜
Portuguese	6⅜	⅜
Russian 1873	93	⅜
Spanish 4 p. c.	71⅛	⅜ xd
Turkish 1854	100	2
Group 1	21¾	5¼
Group 2	15¼	¾
Group 4	15 1 16	3 16
4½ p.c. 1871	81	¼
5 p. c. Defence	95¼	6¼
5 p. c. Priority	80	2
Uruguay Unified	73¼	4 xd
Virginia Funded	40	1
U.S. 4½ p.c.	103⅛	10½
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	112¾	½ xd
Great Eastern	70½	¼
Great Northern	121⅛	17⅛
Ditto A	101⅛	2⅛
Great Western	150⅜	⅝
Hull and Barnsley	35⅞	6¼
Lanc. and York	118⅛	19½
Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5
Do. A	130½	⅞
Chatham (Ordinary)	24⅜	⅜
Do. Preference	104¾	½
North Western	164¾	½
South Western	138	9
Manchester & Shef.	71	3
Do. A.	37½	¼
Met. Consolidated	74¼	5¼
Do. Land Stock	70	1
Do. District	34¼	5¼
Midland	133	½
North British Pref.	75	¼
Do. Def.	52⅛	⅛
North Eastern	153¼	9¼
North Stafford	110	11
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	112⅝	⅜
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	59	⅛
Can. Pacific Shares	36	⅛
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	69	¼
Denver & R. Grande	20¼	½
Do. Pref.	51½	5
Illinois Shares	120⅜	1⅛
Lake Shore	103	¼
Ohio & Mississipp.	25¼	¼
Louis. and Nash.	62⅜	⅜
Mex. Cen. Bonds	67	⅛
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13	⅛
N. Y. Cen. Shares	112½	13
New York Ontario	17⅜	⅝
Erie Shares	30⅛	¼
Do. Sec. Mort.	104	⅛
Norfolk & West. Pre	51⅞	8⅛
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	42	¼
North. Pacific Pref.	62⅛	⅞
Pennsylvania Sh.	57¼	¾
Phil. and Read. Sh.	27⅛	⅜
Union Pacific Shares	63¼	4¼
Wabash Preferred	28¼	9
Do. Gen. Mort.	45¼	¾
Grand Trunk Sh.	11 5 16	7 16
Do. First Pref.	63⅝	⅞
Do. Second Pre	48	¼
Do. Third Pref.	27½	¼
Do. Guaranteed	71¼	¼
Mexican Ordinary	50⅜	⅜
Do First Pre	121½	¾
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	82¼	¾
Lombardo-Venetian	9⅛	⅜
Varna 3 per cent	7⅛	⅜
Nitrate Railway	26¼	7⅛
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13¼	14¼
City Bank	20½	1½
Consolidated Bank	7¼	9¼
Imperial Ottoman	11 3 16	5 16
London and County	85¼	6½
Union of London	43	1
London and West.	66½	7¼
London Joint Stock	39	43
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Stand. Brit. S. Afric	51	2
MINES		
Indian Consols Ltd.	⅜	⅛
Mysore shares	3⅜	⅛
Oceregums	19 15	11 16
Cape Copper	5½	⅜
Nomaqua	3¾	¼
Mason and Barry	11⅜	⅜
Rio Tinto	22⅞	3⅛
Montana £1 shares	1⅞	2
De Beers	31½	⅜
Kimberley Cent	35¼	6
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	48¾	¼
Do. Pref.	80¼	¼
Brazilian Submarine	13¾	⅛
Direct Unit. States	10⅜	⅛
Eastern	12¼	⅛
Ditto Extension	13	¼
United Telephone	13¼	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	7⅛	⅜
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. On.	197	202
London Street	13⅛	14½
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17	19
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	260	6
New River, New	349	54
S'thwrk. & Vauxhal	106	71
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	248	52
Imp. Continental	211	14
South Metropolitan	306	11
Brush Elec. L. (£4 p.d)	3⅛	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅛	⅜
Guinness and Co.	307½	12½
Hotchkiss	10⅜	⅛
Bryant and May	13⅛	⅜
Spratt's Patent	9⅜	⅛
P. and O. Steam	64	6
Royal Mail Steam	6¾	7
Nat. Discount Co.	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	29¼	⅜
Suez Canal	88	⅛
E. & W. Ind. Docs	23	5
London and St. K.	42	4

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON HIS RETURN TO PUBLIC LIFE.

Last evening five deputations waited upon Sir Charles Dilke at his residence in Chelsea with a view to asking him to consent to become a candidate for the membership either for Fulham or Chelsea upon the new London County Council. The deputations were from the following bodies:—The Liberal Association of Fulham, the Fulham Women's Liberal Association, the Fulham Liberal Club, the Irish National League (Fulham branch), and an independent deputation, representing both Liberals and Conservatives, from Chelsea and Fulham. M. W. D. Barnett, J.P., represented the Fulham Liberal Association, Mrs. Mole the Fulham Women's Liberal Association, Mr. Williams the Fulham Liberal Club, Mr. Creed the Irish National League, Mr. Goodacre the independent deputation. Sir Charles Dilke was accompanied by Lady Dilke. The deputations were introduced by Mr. W. D. Barnett.

Sir Charles Dilke, in reply, said be found it impossible to give adequate expression to his feelings for the honour done him by the deputations. Just as he was deeply pleased at the unanimity with which the council of the Liberal Association of Chelsea, representing his former constituency in that parish, requested him to be their candidate for Parliament, although he did no feel himself able to accept the offer, so, whatever reply he had to make to the request, he could not fail to be equally touched by the regard displayed for him by his former constituents in Fulham irrespective of politics. He represented the old borough of Chelsea from its creation by law until its dissolution by law, and the ties formed in twenty years were enduring ties. In a speech at the Hammersmith Central Liberal Club on January 5 last he fully laid down the conditions under which he took part in local government, and those on which alone he would return to public life. The repeated offers he had already received from esteemed sitting members of Parliament to retire in his favour, and from safe Liberal constituencies to return him, made him well aware that he should have had no difficulty in finding a seat in Parliament. He was not certain how far the opinion of those Liberals and Liberal constituencies should be allowed to weigh in modifying his personal opinion, but, at all events, as yet he was determined not to return to Parliament. At the same time the efforts of those of his friends who worked with that friend whose loss they all deplored, Mr. Chesson, in clearing up points still doubtful made him now confidently look forward to his return to public life at an earlier date than, speaking at Hammersmith in January last, he thought likely—(hear, hear)—and if he had refused all candidatures before or at the next general election his reason for still declining was now chiefly that he might have leisure for the completion of a new version of "Greater Britain," and of other literary projects. His friends were prepared with such a review of the evidence collected since the trial of "Crawford *v.* Crawford, the Queen's Proctor intervening," as, whenever he was ready to reconsider his decision, would justify him in so doing. His Chelsea friends who in large numbers had asked him to stand for Chelsea for the County Council, and who were represented there that night by a deputation, would see that something of what he had said applied to Chelsea also; and that there was this other reason applicable to Chelsea, that a local candidature there might revive those hopes of inducing him to stand for Parliament for that borough which had led the Liberal Council to repeatedly offer him the candidature, on the last occasion with unanimity. He was as sorry to decline the request of his Chelsea friends as that of Fulham, but he need not assure them that he hoped to be able to continue, with their assent, all the work in connection with local matters that he had performed in the past.

BISHOP STROSSMAYER ON THE MISSION OF RUSSIA.

The *Tablet* of this week contains a letter from Bishop Strossmayer, under the title of "The Divine Mission of Russia." From it we quote the following passage, in which the Bishop describes the motive which dictated his famous telegram, which was "the signal for such a storm," such "monstrous calumnies and injuries against me;" but, says he, "a soul knowing her uprightness scorns the lies of an hour:"—

I know the importance of the Greeks of to-day and of the Armenians and Copts and Chaldees and Arabs and the rest—all these nations have their sacred provinces, all are most worthy of our love and favour in Christ; but if it be asked what people and nation there is of to-day upon whom by the sequence and significance of human events, the divine duty devolves of reconciling the Eastern and Western Churches, in my opinion at least there is one unhesitating reply to be made—the great and glorious Russian nation, a nation holy, virginal, and innocent, which among all vicissitudes and opposition has preserved the whole heritage of her holy faith, together with that divinest sacrifice which in her liturgy is daily really and substantially offered as a pledge of the resurrection, and of life, light, and alvation, and above all of that charity and Sacred Unity which every truly Christian soul by the grace of Christ earnestly desires. Once effect the reconciliation of the Russian and Western Church, and it is crystal clear that immediately the whole East and all the Eastern peoples may be considered reconciled with the West for ever. This is clear, and to this object for nearly twenty years I have devoted ungrudgingly the whole of my calling and my energies, and, as I hope in Christ, not without some fruit. But it is not for us to know the times and seasons which the everlasting Father holds in His power; to be stable to a calling, and to work with the Providence of God is by no means worthy of blame but rather of praise.

THE SALT SYNDICATE.

Our Chester correspondent telegraphs:—Mr. Corbett, M.P., after repeated overtures, refuses to join the Salt Syndicate. The directors, of whom Lord Thurlow is to be chairman, have resolved to promote a company without him. With that object the prospectus will be issued immediately, inviting the public to take up three millions worth of shares. Over that amount has already been offered, but the directors desire to place the shares in the district in which they are buying their properties.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The session at Essex Hall, Essex-street, Strand, will be opened on Wednesday, October 10, at eight o'clock, by Professor Henry Morley, LL.D., who will give a free public lecture on "English Literature and Education." There will be besides three ten-lecture courses on "English Literature," by J. A. Hobson; on "Physical Geography" (illustrated), by A. W. Clayden; and on the "Elements of Sociology," by the Rev. P. H. Wicksteed—beginning October 8, 11, and 12, at eight o'clock respectively.

LIBERALISM LOOKING UP.

The following is a result of the recent revision in North Kensington:—Liberal claims, 1,377; sustained, 1,166. Conservative claims: sent in, 460; sustained, 391. Liberal gain, 775. At Lewisham the revision shows a Liberal gain of 18.

CADBURY'S ABSOLUTELY PURE COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy, a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa

LEAP FROM AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

An extraordinary occurrence happened yesterday on the Trent Valley line of the London and North Western Railway, near Lichfield. A young man, who had deserted from the 18th Hussars, was being conveyed in the Liverpool express to London. He and the two soldiers of the regiment who were in charge of him were the only occupants of a compartment, and when the train had got a short distance beyond Lichfield the deserter made a desperate leap through the carriage window. He fell on his side, and, escaping with a few slight injuries, at once took to his heels and ran rapidly across some fields. His captors immediately pulled the connecting cord, and having brought the train to a standstill, they hurriedly left the carriage and pursued their prisoner. After a long and exciting chase he was recaptured, and brought on to London by a later train.

BALDWIN'S ESCAPE.

Last evening Mr. Baldwin's performance at the Alexandra Palace was brought to an abrupt termination owing to an untoward occurrence which might have resulted in serious if not fatal injuries to the aëronaut. The balloon was inflated as usual in an enclosure surrounded by trees and palings, and shortly after half-past five preparations were made for the start. Mr. Baldwin took his seat on the rope attached to the ring of his balloon. The wind was strong and gusty, and the balloon, which was being held down by a number of men in charge of sandbags attached thereto, struggled violently to get free. Mr. Baldwin, at an apparently favourable moment for clearing the adjacent trees, gave the command, "Let go"—an injunction which involves the order to take off all the sandbags simultaneously, and which has always hitherto been carried out with remarkable precision. On this occasion, however, Mr. Baldwin was baulked in his ascent by one of the men not getting the sandbag of which he had charge free at the instant. The result was that when the start was made at the next instant the balloon was carried, owing to the strong wind blowing at the moment, in a slightly different direction from what it would have taken had the start been fairly made at the right moment. Slight as was the difference, however, the result was a serious one, for the balloon rapidly carried Mr. Baldwin straight towards a tree close to the wooden palings of that part of the enclosure. For a moment it seemed as if the aëronaut, should he escape being dashed against the palings, would be brought to grief by contact of tremendous violence with the tree. Mr. Baldwin immediately perceived the imminent danger of his position, and quickly jumped from the balloon, luckily avoiding the palings, and falling on the grass inside the enclosure. Mr. Baldwin hurt his left wrist slightly, and was instantly on his feet again, and cheered most heartily by the large concourse of spectators. Addressing them he said that he had come very near to having an accident through one of the greatest troubles in aëronautism—that of getting off the ground. If he had held on to the balloon any longer he would have been dashed against the tree and nearly torn to pieces. He would sooner have given £300 than had that failure and disappointed the public; but the Alexandra Palace Company would furnish each person present with a ticket in order that they might come and see his performance on Saturday next. The greatest excitement prevailed among the many thousands of people assembled in the surrounding fields and roadways, who, seeing the balloon and the parachute high up in the air without the aëronaut, imagined that he had met with a fatal accident.

THE VERDICT IN THE BABY-FARMING CASE.

At Tooting, yesterday, the inquiry into the death of Isaac Arnold, or Bailey, aged six months, was resumed before Mr. A. Braxton Hicks. The evidence showed that a woman named Arnold, of Buckingham-street, Wolverton, Bucks, had for the past three years accepted large premiums to take infants off their parents' hands. These she put out to nurse with different people, with some of whom she had run into debt, the fate of the children being left to chance The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes, but added a rider severely censuring the conduct of Mrs. Arnold, and agreeing with some remarks that had been made by the coroner that the Infant Life Protection Act of 1872 ought to be amended in order to meet such cases. The coroner censured Mrs. Arnold, and the proceedings terminated.

ROBBERY OF LADY LONDONDERRY'S JEWELS.—The Marchioness of Londonderry arrived at the Balmoral Hotel, Edinburgh, between ten and eleven on Wednesday night. Her ladyship's jewel case, valued at about £1,500, was missing. Early yesterday morning a policeman found the outer covering of a jewel case in a close in the Grass Market. Two well-known thieves and a jeweller have been apprehended. The robbery had been committed at the railway station.

THE REOPENING OF THE LAW COURTS.—The Royal Courts of Justice will be reopened for the Michaelmas sittings, after being closed during the long vacation, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., when the Lord Chancellor, according to custom, will entertain her Majesty's judges, Queen's counsel, benchers of the Inns of Court, and the registrars and masters of the Supreme Court, &c., at breakfast at the House of Lords, prior to the ceremony of reopening the Law Courts.

NEW FOOTBALL RULES.

The meeting held by the Rugby Union last evening passed important alterations in the laws of the game. The new rules provide very stringent penalties for abuses which have crept into the pastime. Unfair tackling and rough play are provided for; a knock-on gives a free kick, and the miserable practice of kicking a dead ball will not relieve a side as in past seasons. Power is given to a referee to award a try which has not been actually obtained, and under certain circumstances to reduce a try to a touch-down. The referee's wellbeing is also considered, and with so much additional power in his hands the position will be even more thankless than heretofore. Football umpires very often act as if they were sixteenth men on a side; but the Rugby Union hope to find referees with sufficient impartiality and precision to make men play the game in the spirit in which the laws were framed. The alterations will come into force on November 1.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—North-westerly winds, freshening considerably; fair to unsettled, and some cold showers.

HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 1 h. 25 m.
After. 1 h. 46 m.

THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.

SUN Rises 6h. 10 m.
" Sets 5 h. 27 m.
MOON—New Mn. 5th, 2 h. 34 m. Aft.

Yesterday Noon to-day

Noon to-day Yesterday

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, October 5, 1888.—Bright to cloudy; cold wind.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE CHURCH IN COUNCIL.—III.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Congress.)

Manchester, Thursday.

"The Church and Democracy," that and other subjects as interesting were on to-day's agenda. The papers, however, seemed to be affected by the weather, which was bleak and wet, as only Manchester can be. As the morning meeting is the only one in the day held without simultaneous discussions to compete with it, one would expect it to be occupied with the most broadly interesting topic on the day's programme. Possibly this condition was fulfilled to-day for ardent churchmen; but for the general public there are several subjects among those relegated to the afternoon or evening of greater interest than the "adaptation of the Prayer-book to modern needs." However, a paper by Canon Meyrick was to deal with the Creeds; and as the one thing some clergymen are sure of about the Athanasian Creed is that it was not written by St. Athanasius, and never ought to have been written by anybody else, whereas to others the bold and sweeping generalizations of that Creed are the source of a peculiar unction, it seemed likely that that part of the discussion would give rise to some liveliness of incident. As it turned out, quietness amounting to dulness was the order of the day. Canon Meyrick tentatively suggested, not a revision, but a new translation, of the Athanasian Creed, while the Rev. Lawson Lumby and others pleaded that things should stay as they are. The only noteworthy suggestion was from the Bishop of Sydney—that Church services should be given more elasticity, especially in the direction of extempore prayer.

There was one subject down for the afternoon, which promised unlimited possibilities of interest—"The Bearing of Democracy on Church Life and Work." Edging with difficulty into a crowded chamber of the town hall, I found a niche under the statue of Mr. Gladstone to hear what the Church had to say to the most tremendous movement of the time. I had hoped great things. I was proportionately disappointed.

The papers were read from a kind of pulpit-lectern. The first was by the Rev. C. W. Stubbs. The Church, he argued, is a democratic organization. In how many parishes, for instance, were agricultural labourers churchwardens, or even (continued the speaker, in bated breath)—or even "sidesmen"? while the country squire was perhaps not even a communicant? They had a spiritual, not a property, qualification. These arguments the audience applauded, as also an appeal to the past, when the Church played no mean part in winning and keeping the liberties of Englishmen. The Rev. Llewelyn Davies followed, but hardly did his reputation justice. Then, as the trim, lawyer-like figure of an old gentleman, well set up and commanding, was seen to mount the rostrum, there was a slight stir among the benches, and a whisper of "Tom Brown" passed round. It was the author of "Tom Brown's School Days"—the surviving representative of "Muscular Christianity"—Judge Thomas Hughes. With precise sententiousness, and legal repetition of the phrase "I apprehend," Judge Hughes addressed himself to his theme. The Church was by right a "witness to the truth." What, in that capacity, had she to say to Democracy? No very comfortable words, to judge by the manner of one spokesman at least. And so it proved. Mr. Hughes proceeded to quote what he called the main propositions of Democracy—all of course referring to the civil sphere—and to oppose to each one some religious doctrine of the Church. As thus: Says Democracy, All men are born free. The Church says, All men are born slaves—to their natural passions. Says Democracy, All men are born equal. The Church, having regard to the various measures of men's gifts, invites all to enter her own communion, not as equals, but as brothers in a family. Says Democracy, All power comes from the people: a maxim (said the speaker) as new as the century. The Church says, All power comes from God; and, so far from its being Lord Salisbury's duty to govern the householders of Great Britain according to their wish, he must govern them according to the will of God. Says Democracy, all have an equal right to life, liberty, and happiness. The Church says only, there is but one way to that end for men and nations—duty. And Mr. Hughes quoted to this effect what, in his opinion, are the noblest words in what, according to the same critic, is the noblest composition in the language—the Church Catechism. The model for human societies, he continued, was the Kingdom of Christ. Democracy says: "Away with history. The past was a scramble between kings and nobles. Now it is our turn." It wipes the slate; and first, it seems, it will write there "Land nationalization." And the Church? The Church has always respected the sanctity of private property (said the Judge) from the time of Ananias and Sapphira till now. Whether the audience thought this a felicitous illustration or not is uncertain. But what is certain is that at this point they began to be restive. The Congress as a whole was plainly not at one with Judge Hughes. The next moment things looked brighter. "Is this all the Church has to say to Democracy? God forbid!" began the speaker. But what else the Church may have to communicate, through the medium of this interpreter at least, "vulgar minds shall never know," for when one had only gathered that, so far as Democracy meant Individualism—however far thatmay be—the Church would smile on it, the paper was, after various signs of impatience, finally rung down amid some consolatory applause.

Then followed another divine—Archdeacon Watkins, who, *inter alia*, appealed to the Church to recognize the rights of the laity more in all except purely doctrinal matters. He also said some words in the spirit of the young monk's address to the fashionable church lady of Alexandria, in Kingsley's "Hypatia." But what was disappointing about the addresses as a whole was that every *plus* sentence seemed to have a *minus* one tagged on to render it nugatory, like cancelled factors in an algebraic sum.

Mr. Arnold White said something about the Archbishop of Canterbury dwelling in marble halls while statistics about sweating were being gathered at the East-end, and also mentioned a certain service done by the *Pall Mall Gazette* to protect the weak, apparently counting it for righteousness, but the execrable acoustic properties of the hall forbade certainty.

At length a large young clergyman, with a hearty manner and a loud voice, got up and began boldly with, "*I AM a Democrat*," at which there arose a dispute between the Pharisees and Sadducees, and the clerical audience seemed of two minds whether to cheer or protest: so did both. Democracy is not, as one speaker said, that all men be allowed to do what they like, but that none be constrained by artificial barriers from doing what they ought and can. If all were not free, then the Church should not be satisfied till they were. She ought to make it her aim to secure for all men decent conditions of life. Was private property sacred? Only if justly gotten. Time was when slaves were thought sacred property, and the Church assented. ("What will he say next?") Men (continued the clerical Democrat, ruthlessly) are of more importance than sheep: person than property. And he concluded by saying plainly that the new democracy does not trust the clergy—"not without good reason"—but that the opportunity is open to the Church of throwing in her lot with the people's, and ceasing to be the bulwark of one political party. The discussion continued, but without producing anything better than this. If only for practical courageousness in its choice of subjects, this evening's meeting for working men deserves more attention than the hour allows me. The Rev. W. Moore Ede and the Bishop of Bedford having read papers on "Competition" and "Co-operation," the Rev. and Hon. A. T. Lyttelton spoke in a very high and courageous temper of over population. If Mr. Lyttelton and his colleagues are agreed to preach the doctrine of self-control in the way in which he preached it, and if they can elevate the people to the same level, there is indeed a future for the Church. Another speaker of sensible plain things both about co-operation and on this subject was Professor Symes, who had even the pluck to dare his audience by a tribute to the work of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Bradlaugh in forcing discussion. The working men were coaxed on to the platform at last, perhaps because it was thinned by a conversazione at the Mayor's. And very sensible things one or two of them said, though one man—of the shopkeeper class, apparently—began by quoting from Genesis and St. Paul to confound Mr. Lyttelton's doctrine of self-control, and ended by beginning to tell a story of a kind which, after creating some flutter, was cut short, together with his speech, by peremptory banishment from the platform.

SOME ART MAGAZINES.

"The Magazine of Art."

The *Magazine of Art* (Cassell), which completes its annual volume this month, easily keeps its place at the head of the art periodicals of purely English manufacture. Amongst the attractions of the present number are an admirable full-page portrait of Frank Holl; some charming glimpses of "Kensington Fifty Years Ago," from a forthcoming work by Mr. Loftie; and an illustrated account of the Kepplestone collection. A word of praise should be given, too, to the very full indexes, which will greatly increase the value of the magazine to all students of contemporary art.

The Trials of "Costume Designing."

But perhaps the most interesting article in the number is Mr. Lewis Wingfield's on "Costume Designing" for the theatre. The following passage would seem to show that the lot of the designer is not always a happy one:—

I remember once (says Mr. Wingfield) when I had the honour of mounting "Masks and Faces" for the Bancrofts at the Haymarket, the young men vowed vengeance against me, declaring that I was making them ridiculous. Their skirts, pleated in many folds, were wired as well as well as buckramed, and their swords were stuck diagonally through them; *ergo*, it was impossible to sit. I argued that the coats looked more natural than any George coats that I had ever seen, that they were wired thus in the days of Peg Woffington, and that it was highly probable that even the most ardent of her admirers was not always on his knees The way of sitting must therefore have been other than that practised in our era of Norfolk jackets; and it behoved us, by applying our minds to the problem, to evolve the necessary action. A very little practice brought out the secret, and, though wired to my heart's content, the young men were made perfectly comfortable.

[Some New-comers.

Among the recent new-comers in this field the most notable are *Artistic Japan* (Sampson Low) and the *Scottish Art Review* (Edinburgh: John Menzies; and Glasgow: Kerr and Richardson). The former, of which the July and August numbers lie before us, is an illustrated journal of Japanese arts and industries, and appears both in French and English. Perhaps its most attractive feature is the large number of loose plates issued with each part. These are beautifully printed in colours, and are full of suggestions for the designer, the house-decorator, and the artistic amateur. The journal is compiled by S. Bing, and the English issue is under the editorship of Marcus B. Huish. The *Scottish Art Review*, which has now reached its fifth monthly number, is excellently printed, and in *format* somewhat resembles the *Magazine of Art*. In choice of subjects the magazine is true to its nationality—a portrait of Mr. R. L. Stevenson, and Notes on the Glasgow Exhibition are among its recent contents. Its literary standard is distinctly high, and the plates are very creditable specimens of "process" work.

"The Art Journal."

This old stager, meanwhile (Virtue), pursues the somewhat dull tenour of its way, undisturbed by the rivalry of younger and more go-ahead magazines. The note of "actuality" is conspicuous by its absence, and is not Japan (now that it has a journal of its own) being rather overdone? The best article in the October number is one, with illustrations, on "The Wiltshire Avon." The frontispiece is an etching of Mr. Briton Rivière's "Spilt Milk."

"Art and Letters."

The first article in the new number of this magazine (Boussod, Valadon, and Co.) is a continuation of M. Ludovic Halévy's entertaining "Notes and Recollections" of 1870-71. M. Halévy has all the gift of the *raconteur*, with an irresistibly droll way of telling a story. He occasionally indulges himself in a little "fling" at English stoicism, as exemplified not only by the *Times* leaders of 1870-71, but also by the parties of "personally-conducted"

English tourists who came "to see the ruins of Paris and the battlefields round Paris." M. Halévy gives us the differences in the two nations in a nutshell, thus :—

Ranged along the kerb-stone (of the Place du Havre), are several big four-horse brakes. These English folk are wonderful. They recognize the fact that they are no longer their own property. They have arranged with a contractor, who has undertaken to board and lodge them, convey them from place to place, &c., &c. They keep quite quiet. They are no longer free beings; they are parcels handled by employés. They feel that it is the Government's business to govern. And perhaps that is why they don't have revolutions every fifteen or twenty years in England.

THE STORY OF THE "RED LOTUS."

One is quite sorry when M. Halévy's pleasant stories give place to a long and very technical disquisition entitled "Old and New Ordnance," by General Thomas. M. Gaston Bergeret contributes a charming little idyll, cleverly illustrated, called "The Red Lotus"—the flower the exchange of which is the sign and symbol with the Chinese of an eternally plighted troth. The scene is laid during the Tonkin campaign; and the story describes a love-affair between a young French officer and a Chinese girl of high rank, who has taken in the fugitive out of pity. He exchanges with her a red lotus, knowing nothing of the deep significance she will attach to it. When peace is concluded the young man departs, and the finale of the story is very touching. She has only been to him "the summer pilot of an empty boat," while she herself "gazes on the red lotus flower, long since faded, and waits, as she will wait for ever, knowing not why her lover has never returned to her."

THE FLOWER-SELLERS OF PARIS.

The number concludes with a very interesting and brightly written article on "Flowers in Paris," by Hugues le Roux, the illustrations to which, including the coloured frontispiece, are charming. We follow the flowers in their many vicissitudes, from the plucking in the woods and the arrival at 4 o'clock A.M. in the market before M. le Syndic des Fleurs to the beautifully mounted glories, roses and azaleas in ribbons and lace, which deck the windows of the best flower shops on the Boulevards. The lady who mounts the flowers, La Co'oriste, as she is called in the trade, is well paid :—

She can easily earn £12 a month, and gives herself airs at that, for she knows by experience that it would be difficult to find a substitute. You should see her sitting at her table, where the flowers are laid out like paints on a palette. She thinks out her combinations according to the material before her; . . . but they always are a success. You fine ladies who come from a walk so proud of the noseway you have put together hap-hazard as the flowers chanced to come, you would never dream of the subtleties of colour which the flower-artist can detect—the refined half-tints which give her work distinction and character.

Then we are let into a few of the secrets of the lady of the shop, who shows us that flowers, too, can have romances—how they can wound, can poison, and can stab—besides telling "the unvarying tale of love"—"Un peu—Beaucoup—Passionnément—Pas du tout!"

SALFORD AND MR. ELLIS LEVER.

SALFORD—or at least the members of its gas committee—are not very grateful towards its benefactors. It was due to Mr. Ellis Lever that, at the risk of liberty and fortune, the community was rid of that arch-bribee—the convict Hunter—and yet he is now sneered at when he makes the charge that they are still being defrauded, as if he were quite unworthy of credit. Mr. Lever wrote the other day to the Manchester newspapers :—

The numerous complaints appearing in the press as to the quality of the gas in Salford are fully justified, and if the corporation will allow me to nominate two members of the council, with power vested in them to nominate a third, I will undertake to show the council within fourteen days how and to what extent the ratepayers are being defrauded. I have examined the affairs of the Salford gas committee, and I have no hesitation in saying that it would be next to impossible to find a town where the administration and the system of bookkeeping have been so entirely unsatisfactory. About the quality of the gas supplied, I would say that "you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," neither can you have good and pure gas from coal and cannel which are notoriously bad, being charged with poisonous impurities.

One member of the Salford town council boldly supported Mr. Lever's proposal, and moved that it should be accepted, but the members of the gas committee, while professing to court the fullest inquiry, insist that a *primâ facie* case should be first made out before a sub-committee. To this course the town council have assented, and it remains to be seen whether the white-washing precedent of the Metropolitan Board of Works will be followed.

A FIVE PER CENT. BANK RATE.

THE Bank rate, which now stands at 5 per cent, has not been so high since January, 1887. The City was not wholly prepared for the rise when it did come, although its probabilities had been discussed for some days previously, but the figures of the Bank return, coupled with the expectation of a further demand for gold for export—possibly to Russia and South America—are held to justify the directors in the course they have taken. The reserve of the Bank has been reduced by £1,910,900 to £10,302,000, and the proportion to the current liabilities has fallen 7¾ to 33¾ per cent., or almost to the minimum. The Bank of France followed the lead, and raised their official rate from 3½ to 4½, which is higher than it has been for over six years. In the open market here money was worth as much as 5½ per cent. and the discount rate for three months' bills was about 4½ per cent. The joint-stock banks have raised their rates for deposits to 3½ per cent., and the discount houses and bill-brokers have advanced their allowances to 3½ per cent. for money at call and 3¾ per cent. for money at notice. The rise in the value of money has tended to depress prices on the Stock Exchange, but the day closed with a good tone.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
THE ARMADA:
MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 1.30.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
TO-NIGHT at 8.45, MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as
THE BARON CHEVRIAL, in
A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
Play in Five Acts, by Mons. OCTAVE FEUILLET. Preceded at 7.45 by LESBIA, Classical Comedy in One Act, by Mr. RICHARD DAVEY. Lesbia, Miss Beatrice Cameron.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In response to the continued and great demand for DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE the following programme is arranged for next week:—
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Preceded at 8 o'clock by LESBIA.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2, A PARISIAN ROMANCE.—LYCEUM.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
(Lessee, Miss HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.)
Unqualified success. The engine-house scene is the most realistic and best-managed scene of modern life the Stage has produced.—Vide *Daily Telegraph*. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, THE STILL ALARM, by Joseph Arthur. Powerful cast. Seats at Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), 10 to 5, and Libraries. Door 7.15. MORNING PERFORMANCES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 165th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, Banister, B. Harrison, K. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, and Miss Vane.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 70th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)
The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 200nd Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, Eva Wilson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.
"SHE." A great success.
Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.
"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8.0, a Romantic Play from the celebrated Novel of H. Rider Haggard. Miss Sophie Eyre as She. MATINEES NEXT WEDNESDAY and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Manager, Mr. EUGENE C. STAFFORD.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.40. WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (742nd Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Madame Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Auguste Van Biene. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmot, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)
This Theatre, re-decorated, upholstered, and renovated throughout, and entirely lighted by electricity, OPEN for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASON. TO-NIGHT, PLANQUETTE'S celebrated comic opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodfield, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "RODOPE" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. Last Two Weeks of the Season. THIS EVENING, at 8.0. Admission, 1s. Grand Orchestra (150 performers). Leader, Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. Vocalists THIS EVENING:—Mdme Rose Hersee, Mdme. SCALCHI, and Mr. Henry Piercy. Mr. A. F. Smith (Solo Cornet). Prices of admission, 1s. to £1 1s. Doors open 7.30. NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Saturday), Vocalists:—Mdme. Rose Hersee, Miss Fanny Joyce, Mdme. Antoinette Sterling, and Mr. Charles Banks.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.0, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID.

SIR RICHARD CHOLMONDELEY (Lieutenant of the Tower) ..... MR. WALLACE BROWNLOW.
COLONEL FAIRFAX (under sentence of death) ..... MR. COURTICE POUNDS.
SERGEANT MERYLL (of the Yeomen of the Guard) ..... MR. RICHARD TEMPLE.
LEONARD MERYLL (his Son) ..... MR. W. R. SHIRLEY.
JACK POINT (a Strolling Jester) ..... MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH.
WILFRED SHADBOLT (Head Jailer and Assistant Tormentor) .... MR. W. H. DENNY.
THE HEADSMAN ..... MR. RICHARDS.
ELSIE MAYNARD (a Strolling Singer) ..... MISS GERALDINE ULMAR.
PHOEBE MERYLL (Sergeant Meryll's Daughter) ..... MISS JESSIE BOND.
DAME CARRUTHERS (Housekeeper to the Tower) ..... MISS ROSINA BRANDRAM.
KATE (her Niece) ..... MISS ROSE HERVEY.

Musical Director, Mr. F. CHILLIER. Doors open at 8.0. Box-office open 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINÉE TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.—The Greatest Success. OPEN 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

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THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES BY FOUR MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
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NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric Light. Refreshments by Buzzard. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

SIX GRAND EVENING CONCERTS,

MONDAY, October 8, to SATURDAY, October 13.

RUSSIAN NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY.

GRAND OPERA CHORUS in NATIONAL COSTUMES, with Orchestra of 300 Performers, including

FORTY-EIGHT LADY PIANISTS, who will PLAY on 24 Brinsmead's grand pianofortes (96 hands). OPERAS: Anton Rubinstein's "The Demon," M. J. Glinka's "Life for the Czar," Tschaykowski's "Mazeppa;" also compositions by Sierowa, Balaserewa, Rimskowa, Korsakowa, Dargomish-kawo, &c. Commencing each evening at Eight.—Boxes, £1 1s to £3 3s; stalls, 7s. 6d.; arena, 5s.; central balcony, 4s.; side balcony, 3s.; gallery, 1s. Tickets to be had at the Royal Albert Hall, and the usual agents'.

ART GALLERY.

THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT-ST., ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—The FIRST EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.
WALTER CRANE, President. ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

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BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hote. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

EASTBOURNE.—BURLINGTON HOTEL, centre of Grand Parade. Redecorated, refurnished. Every comfort and luxury. Lift to all floors. All Public Rooms and large number of Private Sitting Rooms and Bedrooms, also Single Bedrooms, FACING THE SEA. Very moderate tariff. Address Manager.

ANOTHER STORY OF "SHE."—II.

AYESHA CANDISHA IN THE MOUNTAINS OF MOROCCO.

"The beautiful unknown took down from a branch of the fig tree a musical instrument, and after a prelude sang thus, in a voice so sweet and penetrating that it shook every fibre of my being:—

"'When the trees rock down on the mountain, shaken by earthquake, and in their fall crush men, flocks, and homes, and I find myself near to these human miseries, what is that to me? But if I see my noble lover fighting against the tumultuous waters, which now abyss him and now lift him up, my heart is in greater tumult until he plants his firm step upon the shore. Ah! ah! ah!

"'When the hungry flames reduce to ashes a famous city, licking up with their subtle tongues the riches and hopes of a thousand families, I rejoice at the sight, for I am the genius of fire: but if my lover comes and sits beside me there are flames in my veins and my blood is a liquid fire that devours me. Ah! ah! ah!

"'When, aerial and silent, I slip away from the sad regions that make the empire of black Eblis and breathe out fetid, pitchy emanations of the infernal lakes, I flutter over them my white pinions and turn radiant to the regions of the sun; but if my lover takes my hand, girdles my waist and seals his lips upon mine in a passionate kiss, my heart shakes and swoons, and in his arms I seem dying, aye, but for pleasure of love. Ah! ah! ah!

"'Hast thou witnessed sometimes the fury with which the mother lion defends her little ones, the leopard her cubs, the tiger his prey, the empress of the air her nest, a father his children, a tyrant his crown? But these furies are nothing compared with the desperation with which my soul would empower me if to me my lover was unfaithful, for then he would find sure death in the last of my caresses. Ah! ah! ah!'

"The last accents of this song were lingering on the air when Bu-Grain began to yell like a maniac, and then turning towards the beautiful lady he said: 'Lalla Ayesha, now that you have us bewitched no doubt you will kill us. But I will see first if your enchantments can resist a musket ball.' And before I could prevent he had fired, but as I was able to move the gun up, the ball struck above the head of the beautiful singer. Bu-Grain then threw his gun away and fled into the ruins of Chemmis.

"'And you, Ibrahim,' said Ayesha to me, 'merit generous recompense for the kind impulse of your heart: but a hundred balls could not harm me, for I am a spirit.' And leaving me she disappeared by a path of the mountain.

"After pursuing my way alone for some time I discovered the sacred woods that contain the tomb of the man famed for his virtues called in his time Sidi Nad-dar. The ruins about me offered a spectacle of terrible desolation with their broken walls, remains of streets and traces of buildings. The moonlight gave to the scene the appearance of an abandoned cemetery. I entered into the sad precinct through one of the many breaches, and sought long for Bu-Grain, and as it grew darker I tied the mules to a tree and lit a small lamp which I carried with me. I thought I heard sighs, and starting to enter a great deserted chamber I thought I saw two shadows pass the path, but turning quickly could see nothing but the slightly moving branches of some mastic trees. In a little grotto or bath I at last found Bu-Grain, like a calf and pale with fear. I gave him a drink of samat and asked him why he had fled to this dark, desolate place. He replied:—

"'Because near here is buried a great cherife, who defends those who seek asylum near his venerated tomb. If Ayesha Candisha comes to persecute me, you will see the sacred earth above his tomb shake, and there will come up from it a mighty arm and hand to force her back.'

"'Thou liest!' said an imperious voice, and at the same moment Ayesha Candisha, with a torch in her hand, appeared and vanished. I was filled with wonder, but Bu-Grain fell senseless to the earth.

"I remained bewildered, for I know not how long, until I seemed to hear a crunching of sand on innumerable paths, as if people were walking. In alarm I silently girded to me my poniard and pistol, threw over my shoulder a gray chiabia, and on tiptoe approached the entrance, peering around on all sides.

"Then there was presented in the clearness of the moonlight a spectacle that in such a desert place at such an hour could but seem wonderful and strange. A multitude of shades, some brown and some black, and others white as spectres from the tomb, gathered from all points of the ruins. On arriving at the mystic trees before mentioned they kneeled, kissed the earth, and then passed on in mysterious silence toward a narrow path, by which they disappeared. The phantasmagoria of the scene was augmented by the wide and white surface, as of dislustred crystal, of the current of the Lucas, against which the figures came into relief, bringing out the smallest details of figure and raiment.

"Suddenly there came to my ear a far murmur, so distant that it might almost be confounded with the scarcely perceptible sound of the distant sea. Curiosity overcame me, and I pulled off my sandals, wrapped my face up to my eyes in my chiabia, and followed step for step my unknown guide. Through a tortuous passage, I entered into a kind of arched mosque, upon one side of which was a pulpit."

"At the moment I entered, the pulpit was occupied by a venerable man, and it seemed by the silence which reigned among the numerous audience which filled half the great nave that his words had produced a deep effect. At a sign from the ancient cadi eight robust mountaineers brought in a beautiful cow, whose throat they cut with a dagger. Many sought to retire, when the cadi exclaimed:

"'Faithful slaves of our friend Muley Abd-el-Kader, do you wonder at the portent that is presented? Does it say nothing to you? Does it mean nothing? I see in it a sign of the augur of the saint, and by the extraordinary abundance of blood in the body of one animal he has wished to show that a horrible crime has been committed by one of our brethren, and that to appease his spirit it is necessary to immolate the criminal. 'Yes,' continued the cadi, 'I will show to you the veritable culprit, for it is necessary to purge our brotherhood of a monster of such a character that he creates horror in the very beasts. Behold him!'

"And extending rapidly his arm he pointed at a man who stood grouped with the first rank of the spectators.

"'Seize him, brothers, that we may proceed to judge him according to the precepts of our sacred Koran,' commanded the cadi.

'At once four men caught the accused by the arms, and pulled back his hood, discovering a face as pallid as that of the dead.

"'In the name of Allah, the only and true God, who knows all and whom none deceive, this judgment is opened,' pronounced the cadi, seating himself at the foot of the sepulchre.

"Strange circumstance! From the moment in which the unhappy man was seized the wound of the victim at the altar was closed, and the blood ceased to flow.

"'Already you behold, my brethren,' said the cadi, 'the will of Muley Abd el Kader is evident. Thus we have confidence in the merciful Allah, in

his holy Prophet, and in Muley Abd-el-Kader, our patron. Mohamed Ben-Susi, where is your daughter, Quemsa?'

"'My daughter?' exclaimed the trembling Ben-Susi. 'One afternoon in which I returned from the forest with her, and with a little wood, I sent her on before to tell her mother to prepare something for me to eat. But when I arrived at the hut my daughter had not appeared. I searched all about and returned to the woods and called her, but could not find her. At last I returned to the hut disconsolate, where the light of day found us weeping—her mother and I.'

"'Mohamed Ben-Susi,' said the cadi, taking the papers in his hand, 'here we have your defence. We go on to examine the witnesses.'

"'Witnesses!' cried the unfortunate man. 'What more witnesses than the grief of a father who has lost a tender daughter, the consoler of his heart? Where are the witnesses? Do they bring me my daughter?'

"'Are there any here who know any circumstance relating to the death of Quemsa?' asked the imperturbable cadi.

"'Death! Who has said that she was dead?' exclaimed the father.

"'Silence, Ben-Susi! Present the witnesses,' commanded the cadi.

"Two young Moors came forward, and one testified: 'The afternoon of the disappearance of Quemsa I met her father, who came from the woods with red hands. Before him came an ass bearing a bundle covered with cloth. That is all I know.' The other said: 'I saw the same that my companion did, and noticed that there fell from the bundle drops of blood.'

"'What the witnesses say,' exclaimed the trembling and indignant Ben-Susi, 'did not happen on the day of the poor Quemsa's disappearance, but the day before. The blood was from a kid that I killed for the market of Tlata.'

"'Ben-Susi,' said the cadi, gravely, arising, 'your defence only entangles you. There is no necessity to carefully cover the body of a goat. The law condemns you.'

"Then two men advanced slowly and testified to having seen Ben-Susi kill his daughter with a blow of his hatchet.

"'The crime is proved,' exclaimed the cadi. 'An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, life for life, says the Koran. The law condemns you, Ben-Susi, to die by the hatchet. Let the sentence be executed.'

"But as the guards seized the poor father, and, taking him near the sepulchre, were about to behead him, the lights went suddenly out. The earth shook and red flames issued from it, and amid thunder Ayesha Candisha appeared, standing upon the very sepulchre of the saint, holding a lighted torch in her hand.

"'Hold, infamous!' she cried. 'Do not add murder to falsehood. What has this man done to drive you to his death? You cadi, the observer of the Koran, where does the sacred text permit the evidence of men who will inherit from the death of the accused? Does it not shame you to wish for this death that you may possess this man's wife? Anathema upon you, and upon these witnesses who have conspired to condemn the innocent! None of you shall see the light.'

"She called in a loud voice, and twenty brawny-armed negroes appeared freed Ben-Susi, overpowered the cadi, and drove the multitude with blows through the corridor of the cave.

"'I tried,' said my father, 'to get out with the rest, but the moment I got to the entrance of the cave I was seized and muffled and my hands were tied, and I was conducted to the ancient bath, where I had left Bu Grain, and laid down beside him. Then they brought four bronze braziers, and placed two at my head and two at my feet, on either side.'

"The moon disappeared, and the earth was confusedly illuminated by the first light of dawn. While I was half asleep, and repassing in my fatigued imagination the fantastic scenes of the night, a light shone at the entrance of the room, and Ayesha Candisha presented herself, more beautiful than ever, and smiling, said:

"'Good Ibrahim, you have seen my clemency, and before long will witness my acts of justice. Destiny brought me here to-night to turn aside iniquity, but now I am no less needed elsewhere. Farewell, and do not preserve more remembrance of this night than of a dream.' And with an Oriental salute and a still sweeter smile she left me.

"I wished to rise, but could not. I could see her towards the border of the river, whose waters soon after bore her as securely as the earth. In receding she seemed to acquire colossal proportions, and her torch reflected in the waves of the Lucus like the flames of a conflagration. Finally only the torch indicated the direction she pursued across the marshes and pools, and when the last folds of her robe were lost in indistinctness I heard her voice, like a lost echo in the immensity: 'Hast thou witnessed some time the fury with which the mother lion defends her little ones,' &c. Then there was silence for a moment, there was a faint gleam of the torch from the farthest distance, and a faint cadence: 'But these furies are nothing . . . if to me my lover was unfaithful . . . death in the last of my caresses. Ah!'

"Some hours after I awoke at the sound of water breaking against the entrance to the room. I arose hurriedly and found that the rain which for days had fallen in the mountains had suddenly increased the river to a great flood, which extended over the plain from the edge of the ruins as far as the gardens of Larache like a vast sea. Near me I perceived a human form floating, which I recognized with surprise as that of the cadi. After an hour passed by Bu-Grain and myself upon our mules, threading the summits of the hills, we arrived at the cubba of Sidi Embarek, where were many people, terrified at the news that cholera had broken out in Crimda, and that thirteen of the brotherhood of Muley Abd-el-Kader were dead that morning. 'The prophecy of Ayesha Candisha is fulfilled,' I murmured, while opening the Koran to read and lecture to the people from some of the chapters.

"The religious festival of Sidi Embarek terminated with fear, and Bu Grain received news before its end of the death of his only son. But on arriving at my own home I was met with joyful embraces. At the door an unknown colossal negro presented me with a magnificent mass of exotic flowers, saying: 'For you, Sidi Abrahim!' I examined it carefully, and saw depending from the centre that collar which bears the mysterious seal of Solomon, and the little purse of skin, and also in the latter a paper written in Syriac characters, which said: 'Ayesha Candisha always protects the possessor of this talisman.'"

At the termination of this fantastic relation the hache Abdalla leaned his chin on his bosom and remained in profound thought. In the meantime the light of morning began to enter the humble cottage, announcing the hour for us to proceed upon the way to Larache and awake our host from his brooding.

"'Guard,' said my father (repeated Abdalla), 'this remembrance of affection, and give respect to the words of your old and dying father. But forget not also that in the decay of age and the supreme moments of mortal fever one sees, and even feels, not only fantastic forms, like that of Ayesha Candisha, but entire worlds which meet and confound, and that perhaps after all have no other reality than that which they borrow from the flickering flame of life.'"—*New York Press.*

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25 Hyacinths, superb mixed	50 Single Anemones
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Contributions are earnestly solicited towards the £20,000 required to complete the New Buildings, the first portion of which was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in July last.
WILLIAM T. GRANT, Secretary.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON. FUNDS URGENTLY REQUIRED. CHARITY UNENDOWED. 321 Beds. Expenses, £24,000; Fixed Income, under £3,000 a year. H. DOBBIN, Secretary

CHARMING SEMI-DETACHED QUEEN ANNE BIJOU VILLA for SALE (near Turnham-green Station); contains 4 capital bedrooms, bathroom (hot and cold), elegant drawing and dining rooms, kitchen, scullery, and small garden. Just vacated and beautifully redecorated ready for immediate occupation. Lease, 90 years. Ground rent, £9. Price only £350. Late tenant paid £40 rent. Genuine bargain.—Apply to caretaker, 15, Flanders-road, Roman-road, Bedford Park Estate, W.

PRETTY HOUSES with good garden. Rent £40. Three reception, five bed and dressing rooms; bath-room (hot and cold) good drainage, every convenience. Apply Manager, STUKELEY PARK ESTATE OFFICE, 17A, Hilton-terrace, Fulham-road, S.W.

TO STOUT PEOPLE.—*Sunday Times* says:—"Mr. Russell's aim is to eradicate, to cure the disease, and that his treatment is the true one seems beyond all doubt. The medicine he prescribes does not lower, but builds up and tones the system." Book (116 pages) with recipe and notes how to pleasantly and rapidly cure obesity (average reduction in first week is 3lb.), post free eight stamps.—F. C. RUSSELL, WOBURN HOUSE, STORE-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

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NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.
"I consider your Lung Tonic one of the best patent medicines in existence. I have used it for some years, and never known it fail. I therefore recommend it with confidence to all who suffer from cold or affections of the chest."—AARON THOMPSON, Hessle.
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APARTMENTS, in most pleasant part of Ryde. Suit married couple or single Lady or Gentleman. No children or other lodgers. Terms moderate.—2, Hawthorn-villas, Pellhurst-road, Ryde, I.W.

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AGENTS WANTED BY THE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION OF LONDON (Limited). Canvassing and Insurance Agents may considerably add to their income by representing this Association. Financial position indisputable. See reports of leading Accountants and Actuary recently issued, and over 100 press notices. Apply personally or by letter to Mr. A. P. MADDEN, Provident Association of London (Limited), 39, Lombard-street, E.C.

YEELRAPA.—With these letters I form two words; 30s. forwarded for correct solution (one solution only); fee, 1s.; three, 2s. Competition closes on Saturday, October 6. Correct answer advertised in Wednesday's edition of this paper. £100 has been paid in prizes to successful competitors since June.—Address, E. DORE, 43, Clayton-lane, Openshaw, Manchester.

STAMPS! STAMPS!!—Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who agitated Parliament to pass Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house; best prices given for collections; opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different, 6s. Bric-à-Brac, 1d. Stamps sent on approval. J. W. PALMER, 23r, Strand, London.

TO SOLICITORS.—TYPE WRITEN DOCUMENTS cost no more than Law Engrossing. Counsel and Judges prefer them for Affidavits, Pleadings, and Briefs. Drafts (with abbreviations sufficient). Shorthand Evidence "typed" from Dictation by Miss JOHNSON, Legal Type-writing Bureau, 60, Chancery-lane, London.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c. An Editor of experience says:—"If the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would only spend TWOPENCE PER 100 WORDS in having their articles copied by a type writer, what a blessing it would be for me and the comps., and how much greater chance their copy would have of being read." TYPE-WRITING DONE at that rate by "TYPEWRITER," 24, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—See Illustrated Guide, post free. How to open respectably from £20. "TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING Co.," Beech street, Barbican, London, E.C.

WASHING.—ARGYLE LAUNDRY WORKS, Springvale, West Kensington Park, W., is the only laundry in London in which the water by a patent process is made quite soft, and thus no chemicals require to be used. Linen sent home perfectly aired.

WASHING.—NOTICE of REMOVAL. Mrs. NEWMAN, owing to increase of Business, has taken larger premises, and is enabled to take a few more families' work.—Price lists and references on application.—Auckland House, High-street, Battersea.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank, at its Head Office, Bishopsgate-street, at St. James's, Marylebone, Islington, Lincoln's-inn, South Kensington, Mayfair, and St. Martin's-le-Grand Branches, is this day ADVANCED to THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. for moneys placed on deposit at seven days' notice.

T. G. ROBINSON, } Joint General
F. CHURCHWARD, } Managers.

112, Bishopsgate-street, London, Oct. 4, 1888.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed to Depositors in this Bank is this day RAISED to the following rates, namely;—On sums of £500 and upwards, at seven days' notice, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.; on sums of £500 and upwards at call, THREE PER CENT.; and on sums under £500, THREE PER CENT., until further notice.

The Bank reserves to itself at all times the right to decline deposits.

Oct. 4, 1888. W. ASTLE, Manager.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed at the Head Office and Branches of this Bank on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of Withdrawal is this day ADVANCED to THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

W. F. NARRAWAY, General Manager.

5, Princes-street, Mansion House, Oct. 4, 1888.

UNION BANK OF LONDON (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST on all DEPOSITS with this Bank repayable on seven days' notice (except those held at lower rates by special arrangement) will be THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. from this date until further notice, which will be given by advertisement only

Oct. 4, 1888. G. A. TUCKER, Town Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank, at the HEAD OFFICE and BRANCHES, on Deposits at seven days' call will be THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum until further notice.

R. O. YEATS, General Manager.

Bartholomew-lane, E.C., Oct. 4, 1888.

THE IMPERIAL BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed to depositors at seven days' notice of withdrawal will be THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. until further notice.

ALFRED BROWN, Manager.

No. 6, Lothbury, Oct. 4, 1888.

THE CITY BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the present RATE of INTEREST on Deposits with this Bank, subject to seven days' notice, is THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, Manager.

Threadneedle-street, Oct. 4, 1888.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the Head Office and Branches the RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits subject to seven days' notice before withdrawal is this day RAISED to THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

W. MCKEWAN, General Manager.

No. 21, Lombard-street, Oct. 4, 1888.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital.....	£4,233,325
Paid-up	846,665
Reserve Fund	400,000

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATES of INTEREST allowed for Deposits are RAISED as follows—viz., to

Three-and-a-half per Cent. per annum at Call;
Three-and-three-quarters per Cent. at Seven and Fourteen Days' Notice.

WILLIAM HANCOCK, Manager.
CHARLES H. HUTCHINS, Sub-Manager.

No. 35, Cornhill, E.C., Oct. 4, 1888.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF LONDON (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits at seven days' call is this day RAISED to THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

H. J. LATTER, General Manager.

No. 52, Cornhill, Oct. 4, 1888.

LLOYDS BARNETTS and BOSANQUETS BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank upon deposits at its London Offices is THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. for money at seven days' notice.

HOWARD LLOYD, General Manager.

City Office, 72, Lombard-street, Oct. 4, 1888.

THE ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND, LONDON OFFICE,
123, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, E.C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits at this Office will be THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum from this date until further notice.

Oct. 4, 1888. J. T. HORLEY, Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (LIMITED).
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

London Office: NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits with the National Bank of Scotland (Limited) at this Office will be THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. from this date until further notice.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager in London.

Oct. 4, 1888.

THE UNION BANK of SCOTLAND (LIMITED). NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits with the Union Bank of Scotland (Limited) at this Office will be THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum from this date until further notice.

J. A. FRADGLEY, Manager.

London Office, 62, Cornhill, E.C., Oct. 4, 1888.

EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

THE CANTAREIRA WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL. (A COMPANHIA CANTAREIRA E ESGOTOS DA CIDADE DE SAO PAULO.)

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Rafael Aguiar Paes de Barros (President).
Colonel Antonio Proost Rodovalho.
Major Domingos Sertorio.

ISSUE of £350,000 FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS (Second Series) of the Cantareira Water Supply and Drainage Company of the City of Sao Paulo.

PRICE OF ISSUE 90 PER CENT.

Payable by Instalments as under:—

Both principal and interest, as set forth in the Bonds, are secured by a Deed of Hypothecation of the entire property and net revenues of the Company, subject only to the charge for interest and redemption of the outstanding First Debenture Bonds issued by the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro (Limited) in 1881, now amounting to £112,800, and repayable by July 1, 1903, when the present second series will become a first charge on the whole of the Company's property and revenues.

The interest is payable in London half-yearly by coupons on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, the first coupon for six months' interest being payable on the 1st of April, 1889.

The principal is redeemable in London at par within thirty-two years by annual drawings, commencing in 1898, according to the table annexed to the bonds.

THE ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED) is prepared to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above Debenture Bonds at the price of 90 per cent.,

Payable £5 per Cent. on Application.		
20	"	" Allotment.
20	"	" 1th November, 1888.
20	"	" 15th December "
25	"	" 15th January, 1889.
£90	"	"

Payment may be made in full on allotment, or at the dates of any of the above instalments, under discount of 3½ per cent. per annum.

The Cantareira Water Supply and Drainage Company of the City of Sao Paulo, Brazil, was founded on the 25th June, 1877, for the purpose of purchasing and working certain concessions for the supply of water to, and the drainage of, the City of Sao Paulo, granted by the Provincial Government of that Province, under contracts dated respectively the 9th October, 1875, and the 7th April, 1877, and the Company was duly organized and its statutes approved by decree of the Imperial Government of Brazil (No. 6,833), bearing date 30th January, 1878.

The share capital of the Company is Rs. 5,000,000$, equal, at 27d. the par of exchange, to £562,500, divided into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 200$—

Comprising 18,514 Ordinary Shares,
and 6,486 Preference Shares, of which 963 had not yet been issued.

The Capital of the Company paid-up is Rs. 2,072,700$, or, at 27d., £233,181.

Being 10 per cent. on 18,514 Ordinary Shares,
and 20 per cent. on 5,523 Preference Shares,

so that the Company possesses an uncalled subscribed capital of Rs. 2,730,000$, equal to £307,837, as an additional security for the debentures now offered.

The object of the present issue of the Second Series of Debenture Bonds is to pay off a Temporary Loan recently raised in Rio de Janeiro for the redemption of £200,000 of Second Mortgage 7% per Cent. Sterling Bonds, and to liquidate a debt to the Bank of Brazil (thus effecting a considerable saving in the rate of interest), and further, for the extension of the works in the new districts of Campos Elysios, Boa Retiro, and Luz by which the revenue of the Company will be considerably augmented.

The City of Sao Paulo is the capital of the province of that name, undoubtedly by far the richest and most prosperous province in the Brazilian Empire; the city has rapidly increased in extent and prosperity during the past ten years, and has every appearance of continuing to do so. In 1878, the date of the formation of the Company, the population was reported as 25,000, and the number of houses as about 3,000. In 1887 the population was reported as 50,000, and the number of houses as 9,000. Of these houses 6,900 are within the Company's water and drainage system, 4,792 have drainage connection, and 3,915 are supplied with water. It is a well recognized fact that the reservoirs and works of the Company have been most substantially constructed, and the supply of water is both good and abundant. It is estimated that at least 700 more houses will be brought into connection with the Company during the current year.

The following table, extracted from the last Report of the Company, shows how rapidly the revenue has gone on increasing since 1883 (when full operations commenced):—

TABLE.

Year.	Receipts.		
	Water.	Drainage.	Sundries.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	48,678$120	135,407$100	979$070
1885	91,675$030	144,488$000	7,295$200
1886	109,043$500	149,311$000	15,070$890
1887	154,911$290	160,315$000	17,439$237

Year.	Total Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Income.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	185,065$190	41,399$210	143,665$980
1885	243,398$290	47,055$040	196,343$250
1886	273,495$390	51,708$645	221,786$745
1887	332,695$587	64,730$761	267,964$826

It will be seen that the net income during 1887 amounted to Rs. 267,964$826, or nearly double that of 1884, whilst for the first six months of the present year, according to data furnished by the Company, the net income amounted to Rs. 160,139 $000, which, at 26½d., is equal to an annual income of £35,364

The annual amount required for the service of the First Debenture Bonds is about.. £10,200
And for the service of the present issue, during the first ten years..... £17,500
£27,700

The existing works leave, therefore, a surplus of ..... £7,664 without calculating the revenue which will accrue from the extensions to be effected with part of the proceeds of this Loan.

After the redemption, in 1903, of the First Series of Debenture Bonds, of which there are now only £112,800 outstanding, the Bonds of the present issue will become a first charge on the whole undertaking, revenues, rights, and properties of the Company.

Applications for the Debenture Bonds on the annexed form, accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent., must be sent to the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro (Limited), 2A, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

In case of no allotment, the deposit will be returned in full.

When a less number of bonds is allotted than are applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be applied, in whole or in part, as the case may be, to the payment of the amount due on the allotment.

In default of payment of the respective instalments at their due dates, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be issued against allotment letters, to be afterwards exchanged for the bonds when ready, of which due notice will be given.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained at the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro Limited, 2A, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., and of Messrs. Hichens, Harrison, and Co., Brokers, of 41, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

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